

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

SATURDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1834.

[NO. 2360.]

Bombay, 9th August, 1834

To be had at their Godowns in cases
6, 3, 1½ and 1 dozen, at 25 Rupees per dozen
-ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 9th August, 1834.

Dady's Buildings, 9th August, 1834.

GRUAUD LA-ROSE CLARET.
FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.
R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior Phelan's highly flavoured Claret, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champagne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 40 each.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,
Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.
Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

Bass' Beer in hhds. Rs. 50.

9th August, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine, in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto, in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret, in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

E. BUTLER AND SONS' SHERRY.

A Small batch of very superior Golden Sherry, from the above House, is on sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, at Rupees 20 per dozen.—Cash.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London:—

Pale Sherry, in quarts at 22 Rs. per doz.
Ditto, in pints " 12 " "
Brown Sherry, in quarts " 22 " "
2nd Growth Claret " 20 " "
Ditto ditto, in pints " 11 " "
Old Madeira, in quarts " 21 " "
Bucellas " 18 " "
Hock " 18 " "
Cognac Brandy " 15 " "
Old Pale Brandy " 18 " "
Whiskey " 18 " "
Ditto, in pints " 10 " "
Old Rum, " quarts " 14 " "
Geneva " 12 " "

Bombay, 9th Augt. 1834.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity of the above Beer, of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead.

Ash Lane, 9th August, 1834.

TO BE LET—A large commodious House called Shruberry, on the Breach Candy road, lately occupied by Colonel Manson.

Also, two Houses in Meadow Street. Apply to DADABHOY COWASJEE SON'S Meadow Street.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

TO BE LET—On moderate terms, a large and commodious upper roomed Bungalow, with out houses and Stable, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. O. W. KETTERER. For particulars, apply to PESTONJEE MERWANJEE, opposite to the Sally Gate.

Bombay, 7th August, 1834.

TO BE LET—A house No. 35, in Meadow Street.

One ditto, at Colabah.
Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.
Apply to CURSETTEE JAMSETJEE.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice, that JEWAN MAYAJEE, the lawful son and representative of MAYAJEE RAMJEE, Mestry, Hindoo, late of Bombay, deceased, has bargained to sell to DEWJEE RAMJEE, Mestry, an Oart called Churney, situate in Girgaun, the property derived by him from his said deceased Father, in order to discharge a mortgage claim of Sadasewjee Hurjee Mestry, on the said property, any person or persons having any claims or demands by inheritance, mortgage, &c., to the said Oart, are requested to make the same known to the said DEWJEE RAMJEE, Mestry, within fourteen days from the date hereof, and in default thereof, their claims shall be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 8th August, 1834.

उयाहोर खबर

कैलासबासो मायांजो रामजी मेस्त
रो मुंबईकर हिंदु वा खासगत लेक
व वारीस जोवनजो मायांजो याणा
वाडी येक नारकीचे झाडाचो बना
म चरणो गोरगावांत आहे तो देव
जी रामजी मेस्तारास वाकत यावया
वे साटे केले आहे. ही वाडा याचे बा
पावे वारस्यातली आहे ता सदासोव
जा हरजी मेस्तरीचा ग्हाण दावा
वुकावया करितां साटे केले आहे या
वर कोणी लोक कीवा लोकावा वार
सा केवा ग्हाण कोवा ईतर काईरी
तोवा दावा असेलतर त्याहि आजपा
मुन चौदा दोवसाचे मुदतीत देवजी
रामजी मेस्तरीस कक्वावे मुदत सर
ल्या नंतर कोणाचा दावा चालनार ना
हा तारीख ८ आगष्ट सन १८३४.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No. 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, ... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Policies, ... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading per set, ... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds, ... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, ... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island, ... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary, ... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act, ... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR WHAMPOA, IN CHINA,

TO sail with all possible dispatch, touching at Madras, the fast sailing ship MERMAID, Burthen 600 Tons, THOMAS JOHNSON, commander. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM HAYLETT, Esq. at the office of Messrs. JANGHIER AND MONACKJEE NOWROJEE, or to Messrs. WM. NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 9th Augt., 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,
THE Teak Built Ship "ANNA ROBERTSON," of 500 Tons, A. I. Captain ALEXANDER NAIRNE, will have quick dispatch.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 9th August, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE COROMANDEL COAST, MADRAS, AND BORDEAUX.

THE fine French Ship LE ORIENTAL, will sail for the above Ports positively, on the 25th proximo. Apply to Capt. PEGANEAU, at his House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church, or to J. and M. NOWROJEE, at their Office on the Green.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will sail about the 22d of August.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT, OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, J. T. BROWNE, Commander, is expected here about the middle of next month, and will be despatched early in November.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES, and Co., at whose office plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 8th August, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE QUEBEC TRADER, 400 Tons, C. P. BELLAMY, R. N. Commander.—This ship will be despatched on or before the 25th August, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.—For Passage or Freight of light goods only—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., or Capt. BELLAMY at their Office.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship JOHN TAYLOR, CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail on the 10th inst. For passage apply at the office of DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine Ship HUDDERSFIELD, 350 Tons, EDWARD NOAKES, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th instant. Apply to Captain NOAKES, at the Office of RITCHIE, STEUART, and Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE LADY FAVERSHAM, G. WEBSTER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons, will leave Bombay in all October, and call on the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers. For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or to DIROM, CARTER and Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons, Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, will sail about 25th inst.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of MCGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

Bombay, 9th August, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th July, 1834.

No. 335.—Lieutenant colonel J. G. Griffith, senior commissary of ordnance at the Presidency, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 22nd instant, to proceed to the Deccan, on urgent private affairs. Captain J. Laurie, the senior deputy commissary, is appointed to conduct the duties of the department, during lieutenant colonel Griffith's absence.

No. 336.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the several military paymasters furnish the military accountant, on the 30th of April of each year, with returns of all such remittances made on or before the 30th of April of the preceding year, as remain unclaimed, the amount of which will be carried to the head of "unclaimed remittances" in the military general books, and a list of the same will be prepared by the military accountant, and published in the government gazette. In case of claims subsequently brought forward, and satisfactorily established, the paymasters will apply to the military accountant, and obtain his sanction before payment is made.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August, 1834.

No. 337.—Lieutenant P. Clarke, of the 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to the Neelgherries, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 4th August, 1834.

No. 338.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department under this date, to appoint L. R. Reid, Esquire, secretary to government in the territorial and financial departments, to conduct the duties of secretary to government in the military department, during the absence from the presidency, of the chief secretary.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 1st August, 1834.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absence till the 10th instant, to enable him to join his station.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS, Chief Sec.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit captain Simpson, Indian naval storekeeper, to proceed to Poona, on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for one month, the duties of his office being conducted in his absence by his deputy.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th August, 1834.

Charles Norris, Esq., to be chief secretary in attendance on the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

W. H. Wathen, Esq., secretary to government in the general, judicial and marine departments, to conduct Mr. Norris's duties in the secret and political departments.

L. R. Reid, Esq., secretary to government in the territorial and financial departments, to conduct Mr. Norris's duties in the military department.

Bombay Castle, 6th August, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Graham, superintendent of the government printing establishment, and assistant post master general, to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence for one month, to commence on the 9th instant, and to appoint Mr. George Noton to perform the duties of assistant post master general, and Mr. Walter Roberts those of superintendent of the government printing establishment, during Mr. Graham's absence.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. H. WATHEN, Sec.

JAULNA.

MR. EDITOR.—If you think the following advertisement will procure purchasers, oblige me by inserting it in your columns:—

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

The Cantonment of Jaulna consisting of 79 good houses with outhouses complete, and Lots of household furniture; a most desirable purchase for settlers under the new Act.

Purchasers will have the option of taking large or

small houses as their fancy bids them. Wood is in great quantities, especially on all the public buildings. Furniture can be had for nothing, and security in possession warranted, 5,000 Bheels now in attendance a few miles off, being in want of service as defenders. Grain in immense quantities, but unless speedily purchased will be removed at a very low rate by the said Bheels.

The land is subject to quit rent just at present. The undersigned proprietor's house is not included as he has presented it to Government, but he will be happy to sell or otherwise dispose of the rest of the Cantonment, as soon as vacated by the present incumbents. He will be happy also to act as Guide to the Ruins which will be in a high state of preservation and vie with Aurangabad and Ellora any day. 25 per cent. of the purchase money required down, and the rest when convenient.

SOLUS,

Jaulna, August 2nd, 1834.

HIGH WATER TABLE.—9th AUG. 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	1 32	1 52
Sunday.....	2 13	2 35
Monday.....	3 01	3 28
Tuesday.....	3 59	4 31
Wednesday.....	5 10	5 49
Thursday.....	6 27	7 08
Friday.....	7 37	8 18

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	Date intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Ship John Taylor	About 12 inst.	Liverpool.	Direct.
" Earl of Eldon	22nd do.	London.	Capr. & St. Helena.
" John Stamp.	About 15th do.	Ditto.	Probably at St. Helena.
" Quebec Trader	Do. do.	Cape of Good Hope.	No where.
" Mermaid.....	10th instant.	Madras and China.	
" Charles Grant.	9th do.	China.	
" Calcutta.....	Do. do.	Calcutta.	

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	132	131
No. 320, a first five per cent Loan.....	109	11
321, a 1040, 2nd. class.....	108	100
1041 a 1040, 3rd class.....	107	119
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	110
Third five per cent Loan.....	109	110
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107	107 1/2
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	101	102
Bills at 6 months sight.....	110	111
China Bills.....	none	
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	
Sovereigns each.....	114	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Ashton, Artillery, from Jaulna.
DEPARTURES.
Ensign C. Grey, European Regt., to Poona.
Captain Edward Willoughby, Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl., to Poona.
Lieut. W. Maunesty, Qr. Mr. 8th Regt N. I., to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Colaba, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, Mrs. T. Gardiner, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Mukkul, on the 12th July, the Lady of Captain Raynsford, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Ellichpoor, on the 5th July, by Capt. Robison Major of Brigade, Mr. Benjamin Anthony, first Dresser General Staff, Ellichpoor Division Nizam's Army, to Miss Isabella Fonseca.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 17th July, Mrs. J. T. Pearson, of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 27th June, the Lady of Captain Westrop Watkins, of a daughter.

At Chicacole, on the 21st June, the Lady of Lieutenant and Quarter Master John Merritt, of the 41st Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Ghazeepee, on the 13th June, by the Reverend Mr. W. Ruspini, Mr. W. Nowall, of Saahabad, to Miss Ellinor Maria Myles.

At the Cathedral, on the 15th July, by the Revd. Dr. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, the Reverend Daniel Jones, S. P. G. Missionary, to Miss Grace, youngest daughter of the late D. Templeton, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the evening of the 17th July, Mary Jane, the infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Watkins, of Kidderpore, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 19 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th July, Edward John, the youngest son of William Jackson, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 11 months.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 19th July, Mr. Edward Finn, aged 25 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on the 19th July, Miss C. Hughes, of the Kidderpore School, aged 13 years and 6 months.

At Chinsurah, Edward Henry Hardwick, the son of Colonel G. D'Agular, aged 2 years, 7 months, and 15 days.

At Calcutta, on the 18th July, Mr. William Charles Abbott, aged 16 years.

At Secunderabad, on the 27th June, the infant daughter of Captain Westrop Watkins.

At Secunderabad, on the 28th June, Catherine Amelia, the wife of Captain Westrop Watkins, aged 21 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

At Noakhully, on the night of the 9th July, the infant daughter of Mr. William Jackson, Superintendent in the Bulloah Agency, aged 4 months and 5 days.

At Bellary, on the 25th June, William Hugh Thomas, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 28 days, son of Mr. G. S. T. Ross, Merchant, at that Station.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None since our last.

DEPARTURES.

August 4th. Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master, to Calcutta.

Passenger.—Capt. Thomas.

5th. Ship Upton Castle, J. E. Duggan, Master, to Calcutta.

Barque Morgiana, James Rickett, Master, to China.

7th. Ship Palmira, William Loader, Master, to Calcutta.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP,—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.—Continued.
FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Charles Grant, Anna Robertson, Mermoid, John Taylor, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Huddersfield, Balfour, and Lady Feversham.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, Dadoley, Hannah, and Meekae.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.
ARAB.—Futay Nasser, the Imaum's Brig Tawze, Fazel Currim, and Fattel Currim.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 9 AUGUST, 1834.

We learn that important changes are likely soon to be made in the Court of Requests. These are as follows. The jurisdiction of the Court is to be increased to sums of four hundred rupees, the present amount recoverable in it being eighty.—the commissioners are to attend daily, instead of thrice a week, as at present,—the salary of the two junior commissioners is to be raised from four to eight hundred rupees each a month, and that of the Senior, or Chief, to a thousand,—and lastly, the clerk is to be reimbursed by a salary instead of by fees.—There may be some other changes which we have not heard of, but these we believe are the principal ones.

The above plan it seems was forwarded to the Court of Directors some years since by Sir John Malcolm, and has only recently been approved of by that body. It is precisely similar to that adopted in Calcutta and Madras, and as such, we imagine, certain of obtaining the concurrence of the Supreme Government, to which it is understood to have been submitted since its return from England.

As to its probable effects it is more difficult to speak; except as regards the Court of Small Causes, and here they are quite obvious. The new court must supersede the old one entirely by affording greater facilities than at present, for the recovery of debts; and thus relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court of a considerable portion of their duties, which, by the bye, is a circumstance that gives additional weight to the report that their Lordships number will eventually be reduced.—

The most important question, however, is what will be the consequences judicially of the present measure? That it will lead to some false-swearings, and injustice, may be feared, especially by those acquainted with the rapidity with which causes are necessarily disposed of by Courts of Requests. But at the same time it will cheapen litigation, or to use a well known expression, "bring justice to the poor man's door;" and this no doubt is a vast benefit. The success which has attended similar Courts on the other side of India, is, however, after all, the strongest argument which can be urged in favor of the one proposed here, and must overcome any objection which can at present be brought forward against it.

We publish the following letters, as they cannot fail to be gratifying to our readers in a national point of view. The first, too, being written by one of the most distinguished men of the day, must be interesting on that account independently of every other.

Londres, 13th June, 1833.

MY LORD.—En vous écrivant dernièrement au sujet du Naturaliste Français M. Jacquemont, décédé à Bombay j'en ai connu pas encore la conduite qu'il ont tenue envers lui les autorités Anglaises de cette résidence; ce malheureux voyageur en a reçu les égards les plus impies, et tous les soins qui pouvaient adoucir ses derniers moments. Mon Gouvernement m'a spécialement chargé, My Lord, de témoigner à celui de S. M. Britannique, sa reconnaissance pour l'honorable conduite des autorités Anglaises à Bombay, et je suis heureux d'avoir en à lui transmettre l'expression de ces sentiments.

S. E. (Signe) L. P. DE TALLEYRAND
 Vicomte Palmerston.
 JOHN BAX, ESQ.

Secretary to Government.

Sir,—The frequent acknowledgments made to me by the late Monsieur Victor Jacquemont of the attention paid to him here during his illness, together with the honours which accompanied him to his grave induce me, as a Frenchman, to come forward and express my gratitude to your honorable Government.

Although I am not vested with any official character authorizing me to convey the sentiments which my Government will entertain, on my reporting, as I shall do, the honor paid to the merit of the lamented Jacquemont, yet I doubt not that it will approve of the step I have, to day, taken, and moreover will, I am certain, cause its grateful acknowledgments to be communicated. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble servant.

BRIOLLE, Commander of the Nymph.

We publish to day the debate in the House of Lords on Lord Brougham's motion on public instruction. We insert also a debate on the miscellaneous estimates much curtailed.—Besides what these afford there is very little news in the late papers.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 16.

The Lord Chancellor said he rose to move for a return connected with a very important subject—a subject which was at present occupying very generally the attention of the country. That return would throw a very great light on the state of the education at this moment, and, as connected with the morals of the people, must be viewed with no inconsiderable degree of interest. He had stated to many who had addressed him on the subject his reason for hesitating before he brought in a bill applicable to this country for general education. He had said, when reference had been made to Scotland, that whereas the bill of Charles I. (the Parish-school Bill), although it had worked most beneficially for the people of Scotland, because it was adapted to their peculiar situation, yet did not appear to be equally applicable to the people of this country, their situation being extremely dissimilar. Indeed, when the subject was examined (and it had been examined by a committee of which he was chairman), it was found that nothing could be more different from the situation of Scotland when that measure passed into a law, than the situation of England at the present moment. It was not therefore correct to argue, that because such a measure had effected good in Scotland, the principle should be adhered,

to now with respect to England. The great difference was this—that at the time when the bill was passed there were no schools in Scotland. Therefore the best plan that could be devised to remedy that evil was the plan which could most speedily be carried into effect, and the consequence was, that a school, with a small garden, was established in every parish, which was supported by particular funds. But if they proceeded in like manner to plant schools in this country, a rate for their maintenance would be necessary. The people of Scotland, at the time the bill was passed, had no experience of rates; but in this country they had sufficient experience of rates and of schools also. If in England they said, "Let there be a school in every parish," they would tend thereby, he was convinced, to put an end to the present means of education derived from voluntary contribution. [Hear, hear.] Such contributions were now paid to a very large amount; but he thought there would be a great difficulty in continuing them. If, having paid the usual subscription, the collector called on the individual the next day and said, "I come to collect the school-rate," he would, most probably, come to this conclusion—"I shall pay the rate, I think that is enough; but I will get rid of the voluntary subscription." Now, he was just as ready on the other side to admit that voluntary means alone were not sufficient for the purposes of general education. He thought that they were not adequate. He admitted the fact in that place on a former occasion, when he was censured for abstaining from the general establishment of parish schools on the Scotch plan. He had on principle refused to adopt that course. But though in his mind there was a very great risk in adopting the compulsory system, still it appeared to him that there was a much greater risk in doing nothing at all; and it was a very gross mistake to suppose because that particular door, a compulsory system, was not open, that therefore no door was open by which provision might be made to remove the lamentable want of education which prevailed, especially in the great towns, where it was more observable than even in the country parts. He had, however, just reason to believe that in the interval between 1818 and 1828, when the Test and Corporation Acts were removed, a great increase in the amount of education, and that too of a most satisfactory description, had taken place. In 1828, when those acts were repealed, it was found necessary to consider whether the Dissenters, who, in consequence of the restriction imposed on them under the law, were not willing to avail themselves of many institutions for education, would do so when the Test and Corporation Acts had ceased, and they had, to a certain degree, arrived at the privileges of churchmen. The result of those inquiries was, that though their objections were lessened, they had by no means ceased. He had thought it expedient, however, to ascertain by private information whether there had been an increase or decrease of education during those ten years? He had with that view, addressed a circular to the clergymen of between 500 and 600 parishes, taking them in various parts of the kingdom, and requesting the necessary information. He had received about 600 answers, and the result was that the number of schools in those parishes had been doubled, and the number of scholars more than doubled. In those 500 or 600 parishes of England and Wales there were at the commencement of the 10 years 1,400 schools, which had increased to 2,800; at the beginning of the period between 5,000 and 6,000 scholars were educated at those day-schools, which number had, at the expiration of the 10 years, increased to 12,000. This, he conceived, was a most satisfactory return. Those, however, who were friendly to parish schools had thought fit to attack this statement in those periodical publications which were devoted to their opinion. They charged him with exaggeration, with having selected the parishes, and with not having stated the case fairly. They observed that there were 13,000 parishes in England and Wales, and they argued, that while an increase of education might have taken place in the 500 parishes to which the return referred, yet that the course of education might have been retarded, or suspended altogether, in other places. Now, there was something so exceedingly improbable in supposing that education should go on prosperously in 500 parishes, and that in all the rest it should fall back, that the proposition really did not call for an answer. It did, however, so happen that the return made to Lord Kerry's motion in the House of Commons entirely confirmed his view of the subject. That return afforded a comparative view of the state of education in two districts in 1818, when the education committee was sitting, and in 1833, when Lord Kerry made his motion. The county of Bedford and the town of Manchester were the districts chosen, and they were chosen because Bedford was an agricultural county and Manchester was a great manufacturing town. The whole county of Bedford had, in the year 1818, 136 day-schools of all sorts; it had now 244; the number of scholars in 1818 was 3,980; it was now 5,633; being an increase, in the means of education in that county, of as five to three. It had not indeed doubled, but it amounted to more than five to three. So that his calculation, of which complaint had been made, was very near the mark. In 1818 the Sunday-schools in the county of Bedford were attended by 4,738 scholars; that number was now increased to 15,234, being more than three to one—indeed, considerably more than treble. It would thus appear, that education in the county of Bedford, taking Sunday-schools and day-schools, had more than increased two to one. With respect to Manchester, that great and wealthy, and enlightened and ingenious town, education had there increased in a much greater proportion than in the county of Bedford. In 1818 it possessed (not including Salford) only 15 day-schools, which were attended by 2,628 scholars. Now, by the great exertions, instead of 15 day-schools there were 216, which were attended by 10,000 and odd children. So that in Manchester the increase in the day-schools was more than 4 to 1. [Hear, hear.] Now, if other places had increased in any thing like the same proportion, he thought it would be found—and he had no doubt it would—that the calculation which he had made with reference to 500 parishes was greatly underrated. That, he believed, would be the result when the whole return was before them. The Sunday-schools in Manchester had increased in the same ratio as they had done in the county of Bedford. In 1818 the number of scholars was 8,000, in 1833 no less than 24,400. This result was most satisfactory; and, when its importance was considered, did it not show how imprudent it would be to run the risk of doing away with the system of voluntary contribution by imposing a school-rate? [Hear, hear.] A rate to the amount, as had been calculated, of 1,200,000l. a-year, would not effect the object of general education. It would not be enough that a large sum of money was granted: Something else was necessary. They might plant schools—they might water the plant which they had put in the ground—but they might be assisted by funds compulsorily obtained—but did it follow that the plant, or the school, would take root? What he meant by taking root was, that individuals should feel a strong desire to send their children to be educated at schools thus supported. Was there any certainty that such would be the case? And should the contrary happen to be the case, what was the use of a rate—what was the use of paying a salary to a

master, when no one attended the schools? It had been remarked, that the people in this country did not feel the same thirst for education that was cherished in other parts of the empire. He understood that in Ireland, when schools were opened, the children of the poor people were immediately sent there. That such was the case in Scotland he knew. Now, if there was a backwardness in that respect amongst the people of England, the voluntary system offered a far greater chance of removing it than one of a compulsory kind. Those who subscribed voluntarily to a school naturally took an interest in it. They watched over it, they superintended it, and they endeavoured to induce the poor to send their children there. But if a compulsory system were adopted, all that beneficial superintendence would cease. He did not say that children would not be sent at all to those schools, but he did not believe that they would attend in such large numbers. With respect to aiding and assisting voluntary contributions, one course he thought might be advantageously taken. It was within the power of Government to adopt it, and he rejoiced to see that to a certain extent the plan to which he alluded had been pursued, according to the recommendation of the education committee in 1818, who had stated at length the grounds on which their opinion was formed. The proposition was to advance a sum of money to encourage those who proceeded who were willing to assist in the formation of schools by voluntary subscription. This had been tried on a very small scale, and such advantages had been found to result from it as had induced the other house of Parliament, most wisely in his opinion, to apply a further sum of money to the same end. What he adverted to was, voting only small sums, say 20,000l. to enable such persons as wished by voluntary contribution to found schools to overcome the first impediment, that of securing school-houses. Such a sum had been voted, and he would undertake to say that never was 20,000l. better laid out. There was no fear whatever that Parliament would ever repent of that vote. It was clear that Parliament had not done so, since 20,000l. more had been voted still further to carry on the plan. What was the effect of this measure? Why, that not less than from 4,000 to 50,000l. had been voluntarily subscribed, in addition to the aid granted by Government. [Hear.] The consequence was, that in one year the means of education were suddenly called into operation being sufficient for the instruction of 30,000 children, which was equal to a population of 500,000 souls. This statement had reference to two of the three ridings of the great county of York. There was in the system of education proffered to the poor in this country a deficiency which was greatly to be lamented. As it was "not all gold that glittered," so neither was it all education that outwardly looked like it. There was a serious lack of really useful education. Many children might darken the school-house door,—they might talk and buzz there all the day,—they might depart to their homes in the evening, and yet, during their attendance, so little might be taught them, that it would not be improper to say that their time was all but lost. It was, to be sure, better that they should attend, as they were thus kept out of mischief; and that perhaps was the most favourable view that could be adopted. This was an undeniable fact; and the defect was entirely owing to the great want of improvement in the general system of education, and especially in the deficiency of cheap seminaries, where those who meant to become school-masters themselves might be properly instructed. This was a point to which he anxiously hoped and trusted the attention of the Legislature would be speedily called, and that the other house of Parliament, jealous and properly watchful over the public purse as it was, would take care to provide for this great, glaring, and universally acknowledged defect; and with that object would add to the 20,000l. already voted 20,000l. more, towards the establishment of seminaries, or normal schools, for the education of those who would afterwards be called to preside over inferior schools themselves. It was not to be supposed that education could be placed on a very secure or solid foundation, in a country containing a population of 14,000,000 or 15,000,000, when the system depended so much upon casual aid. Probably however, the Legislature—for the attention of the country had of late been strongly directed to this point—would take up the subject, and place the system of education on a more solid basis. The voluntary principle should, however, always be adhered to,—nothing like compulsion should enter into the system. In Prussia the contrary course was pursued. Education was forced under the rigour of military punishment—under the dread of the sergeant—under the fear of the corporal. Now, he did not think that any one measure could be devised by the mind of man, so nicely, so admirably calculated to make a system of education unpopular, as that of compelling people to send their children to school. He was therefore decidedly adverse to the introduction of a compulsory system in any sense whatever, either by forcing parents to send their children to school under certain penalties, or depriving them of certain privileges if they refused to let them attend. A knowledge of the benefits that were to be derived from education—a knowledge of its great usefulness in every rank and condition of life, ought to be the great incentive to seek it; and every effort ought to be made to disseminate that leading principle, in order that all might profit by it. As to another species of compulsion—that of a rate—he would not consent to it; for he would never sanction any proposition which coupled the word "education" with the word "rate." He thought that the best course that could be pursued was, instead of introducing any bill, to try a little more experience on the subject. By instituting small seminaries,—by founding normal schools, for the education of schoolmasters, a deed by the liberality of Parliament, he thought much might be done; and he had great hopes that this session would not be suffered to pass without some attempt being made to take up these points in an enlightened spirit. Sure he was that such an attempt would be successful. He should now call their lordships' attention to those funds which were already applicable to the purposes of education and to other purposes, but which had not been advantageously administered and had in many instances, been grossly misappropriated. The returns under Mr. Gilbert's act, in 1835, gave the amount of those funds at 310,000l. The returns, however which had since been made and which were now on their lordships' table, showed how greatly the amount given under Mr. Gilbert's act was underrated. It was found, notwithstanding the underlettings,—notwithstanding the various modes in which these revenues were prevented from reaching their proper destination, that the charitable funds connected with the counties of York, Cumberland, Surrey, Bedford, and a number of others, to the amount of 14 or 15, whose population exceeded 7,000,000 (being half the population of England and Wales)—it was shown that the total charitable funds of these counties which, under Mr. Gilbert's act, was returned at 150,000l. did in fact amount to 428,000l. This would give, for the whole country, an amount of between 800,000l. and 900,000l. a-year—a magnificent sum to be applied to charitable purposes. But he was convinced that if those bequests were justly and fairly managed they would amount to 1,500,000l. annually. He now came to another part of this interesting subject. He had said before and he repeated now that it was not very one who founded a school or an hospital who ought to be

called charitable. He knew that he had been blame for using that language; it was however language that he had held in that house, that he had held elsewhere, and that he would always hold, because he knew that it was just, and did not warrant the unkind interpretations that had been put upon it. He would boldly assert that there were no greater nuisances in this country than some of those institutions that were called charities. He wished he could say of them that they were innocent, that they did no harm or good—that they were mere nonentities, neither producing benefit, nor generating evil. Unfortunately, he could say no such thing. Many of them, he affirmed, were positive nuisances—many of them were of such a description that the law ought not to allow them; not many of them in their origin were of such a kind as the law did not allow. As an instance, he would point their lordships' attention to that splendid building the Foundling Hospital, with its now large revenue, which would, by the improvements that were daily taking place in the neighbourhood, amount in the course of time to 150,000l. a-year. It was not a foundling hospital, though it was so designated, nor had it been so for half a century past. Why was the alteration made? Because it was a nuisance,—because it produced the most mischievous effects—the desertion of children, the abandonment of children, were its immediate fruits. In consequence of that establishment, children had been brought into existence who otherwise would not have seen the light. Seeing that the institution offered a premium for vice, the governors had made a rule, which for half a century had made this institution anything but a foundling hospital. They came to a resolution, "that in future no child shall be on any account admitted into this hospital until its parents are examined." Now this might be, and undoubtedly was, a very safe and beneficial provision, but it altogether altered the original object of the institution, which was for foundlings properly so called, and not for those whose mothers and fathers were known. Again, the Small-pox Hospital, before the discovery of vaccination, must be considered by the law a nuisance. Indeed, the late Lord Ellenborough, speaking on this subject, said, "These splendid towers must all come to the ground, notwithstanding the intention of the testator, if it were found to propagate and perpetuate the evil of curing, repelling disease." That establishment had since been converted into a fever hospital, and partly into an institution for vaccination. These were extreme cases; but while he alluded to them, let it not be supposed that he did not highly admire those which might be termed real charities. Too much praise could not be given to those who established charities for the cure of diseases, for the alleviation of accidents, for the watching over of insanity, or the softening down of those bodily and mental evils to which the human frame was subject, and which no human foresight could avert. It was pleasing to see such charities beneficially endowed; they were worthy of private munificence. But this could not be said of institutions which encouraged people to be extravagant, in the hope of ultimately receiving relief, or which induced improvident marriages—marriages entered into as none should be entered into—before the parties were able to provide for their offspring. Having thus expressed his opinion with respect to things misnamed charities, he had now no hesitation in declaring it to be his intention, if those who were at the head of them adhered with the same crass ignorance of what ought to be done to the course which had so long been followed,—if they displayed the same dogged feeling in resistance to all improvement,—if instead of applying the funds committed to their charge to those purposes that would be useful and beneficial to the community, they chose to expend them on that which was prejudicial in that course, he should then be disposed to listen to the suggestions which had been made by individuals in Parliament and out of it, and to view those persons as not any longer entitled to act upon their own false principles, converting that to public mischief which ought to be devoted to public benefit. If they did not mend their ways—if they did not apply in a better manner the funds which the munificence of former times had supplied for charitable purposes, he should call on Parliament to look on those estates as placed peculiarly under their care, and to see that the trust was more beneficially and more safely executed than it had been. It was sufficient for him to give this general notice. How knew that, unless in their public capacity, the trustees could not be called to account; but it was sufficient for him to give this general notice knowing that the parties had the means in their own hands of preventing any Parliamentary interference by shaping their conduct according to existing circumstances. That was what was done in the case of the Foundling Hospital, and the same course was adopted, to a certain degree, by the trustees of the Small-pox Hospital. They ought to prevent the interference of the Legislature by removing the cause of complaint; if not, it was the duty of Parliament no longer to abstain from that proper and necessary interference which the interest of the public required. He should now conclude by moving "for a return of the charities in the following counties," with the list of which he would not trouble their lordships.

The Earl of MALMESBURY expressed himself strongly in favour of Sunday-schools. He entirely agreed with the noble and learned lord in his objection to a compulsory rate. He did not, however, coincide with him in the propriety of establishing normal schools. They were not necessary, because those who founded charity-schools always selected proper masters.

The Lord CHANCELLOR said a few words in support of his proposition for the establishment of normal schools.

Lord WYNDHAM contended that a subject of so much importance as the present ought not to have been brought before the house without notice. The speech of his noble and learned friend, when it went before the public, was calculated to produce an impression which ought not to be produced, and which moreover would not be produced if noble lords were prepared with the information to answer it which was in existence. He admitted, that if any of the property which had been left by the donors of charitable institutions had been misapplied so as to become a nuisance instead of a benefit to the community, the house had then a right to interfere with it; but if that property was administered conformably to the intentions of the donors, then the house had no right to interfere, and the trustees would be guilty of a breach of trust if they did not protest against such interference. His noble and learned friend, acting on a mere *ex parte* statement, had charged the trustees with a neglect of duty. He could not reconcile a charge founded on such partial premises with his notions of justice, and he was sure that the Legislature would not take the measures which his noble and learned friend had intimated his intention to recommend without an inquiry in committees of both houses, if not an inquiry at the bar of that house.

The Lord CHANCELLOR.—One word, and one word only, in explanation. His noble and learned friend seemed to suppose that he had not his information from his reports of the commissioners appointed to examine into municipal corporations. Now, that was not the fact. The information of which he had availed himself

was obtained from the reports of the commissioners appointed by act of Parliament to examine into the state of charitable institutions—commissioners who had examined both sides, and had had a full hearing of the trustees themselves. There were cases mentioned in those reports in which trustees had wished to employ the money committed to their charge in a more beneficial manner than that which the donor had contemplated, but had found themselves prevented by the existing state of the law from making the improvements which they desired. For instance, in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, at Wakefield—no, he believed it was at Leeds—a revenue of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* a-year was now devoted to the maintenance of a grammar-school. Now according to the construction put by the law on the term "grammar-school," it was a school in which Greek and Latin and Hebrew, one or all of them, was to be taught, but not ciphering or arithmetic; and yet there could be no doubt that in such a district the latter branch of information was more necessary than the former. Now in such a school, unless you taught Greek, Latin and Hebrew, it was doubtful whether you had any right to apply the funds of the school to the teaching of arithmetic. Certainly, until the funds were provided for the teaching of the former, you had no right to teach the latter. The trustees had been asked in one or two such cases whether, if they were authorized to teach the last, they would do so; and their answer had been, that they did not feel themselves authorized to move against the intentions of the donors, and that they therefore preferred to leave things as they were. With regard to the obligations which the country owed to the clergy of the established church, he preferred considering those obligations in the light in which they had been viewed by a noble earl on a former night, to considering them in the light in which they had been viewed that night by his noble and learned friend. Judging from the speech of his noble and learned friend you would suppose that all the benefits now derived from the more general diffusion of the benefits of education were owing to the exertions of the clergy of the church of England. God forbid that he should either say or do anything to extinguish the debt of gratitude due to that venerable body for teaching, preaching, and successfully exerting their money and their time in promoting the planting of schools, and in advancing the education of the people. He would be the last man in the world to whisper a doubt respecting the great merits in this respect of that learned, pious, and enlightened body; still he would say that there were other parties to whom some portion of credit was also due for having co-operated, and not without effect, in the same great and glorious cause. In consequence of the exertions made he would not say by that much-calumniated, but by that little-eulogized committee of the lower house, which sat in 1818 upon the subject of being chairman, he hoped that he might be permitted to arrogate to that committee the credit of some of the beneficial effects which had since been produced; for he believed that he might, without the slightest exaggeration, assert that the benefits of education were diffused twice as far now as minima fuerat," he had given full credit to the clergy of the church of England for the exertions which they had made in different parts of the country. There was likewise another cause which had been productive of great benefit to the further diffusion of education. What did his noble and learned friend think of the exertions made by the sects of the country? What did he think of the invaluable labours of the enlightened and pious clergy of the different congregations of Dissenters? They had been great coadjutors with the committee of 1818 in increasing the education of the people; they had spent their money and their hard-earned money, willingly in that cause; and they ought to have the more credit for spending it, for they had less to spend. When a rich clergyman of the church, with an income of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* a-year, spent his 40*l.* a-year in promoting education in his parish, the dissenting clergyman, with an income of barely 1,000*l.* was often spending his 3*l.* or 4*l.* a-year on the same object. He gave the dissenting clergyman under such circumstances as much credit for spending their mite as he gave to the church of England for spending its million. He thought that the exertions of the one ought not to be passed over in silence, whilst they were straining their throats and making the walls echo with the praises of the other. He had been told that the whole of this beneficial arrangement was owing to the example of the Church of England. The example of the church of England! Why, who set the example? Dr. Bell and Joseph Lancaster were sure as the champions on each side of this question Dr. Bell created the schools which were now called the national schools, Mr. Lancaster the schools which were now called the British and foreign schools. There was a controversy as to whether Dr. Bell or Mr. Lancaster invented the Madras system of education, by mutual instruction and by writing in the sand; but there was no controversy, there was not even a doubt as to this point, that if Dr. Bell was the inventor of the system, it was, as far as he was concerned, an hidden invention, which had never shed a blessing on mankind, and that Joseph Lancaster was the first person who had ever practically taught in a school upon that plan. Joseph Lancaster imported it; and the importer of an invention was, as his noble and learned friend knew, entitled to take only a patent for it. He therefore gave his praise as a patent to the importer, but in so doing he had no wish to withhold his praise from the inventor. The noble lord then proceeded to give a history of the manner in which, and of the parties by whom, the different schools upon the Lancastrian principle were founded. Among those distinguished personages the late Duke of Kent stood prominently—a name never to be mentioned without honour, where education or charity was spoken of. Then there was the name of the Duke of Sussex, not to be held in less distinction. There was the Duke of Bedford, the late Lord Somerville, a Presbyterian by-the-by, but all the rest were Baptists, Quakers, Moravians, Unitarians, all manners of sects, but scarcely one churchman. One thing that association did—it produced action on the part of the church, and thus the church kept pace with the Dissenters. The Dissenters, then, having begun in 1810, and having continued during the year 1811, induced the church late in the year 1812 to come forward also and to found their national society. If gratitude were to be measured by priority, the Dissenters, who began the system, were certainly entitled to the larger share. He was not, however, prepared on that account to assert that if the Dissenters had not founded a single school, had not taught a single boy, and had not founded any society, the church would not have done that which every body knew that it subsequently had done. When the Dissenters had evidently succeeded, and it was morally certain that the people would be taught, though it was uncertain how, then, to his infinite delight, he had seen the clergy of the church step forward to take a portion in this holy task. He would mention another debt of gratitude which was due to the same venerable body. The institution of infant schools was admitted to have been of great benefit to the cause of education. A few of us met together in the year 1818, after some deliberation planted an infant school in the city of Westminster, not more than

a quarter of a mile from the place in which he was then speaking. We carried it on successfully for two or three years, and of the eight persons who, during that period, had the superintendence of it, he believed that only himself and the Marquis of Lansdowne were churchmen. We had no connexion whatever with the clergy of the church. One or two dissenting clergymen assisted us, and, to his great delight, the scheme met with complete success. Other schools on a similar principle were established in other parts of the country, and in three or four years afterwards he was gratified to find that the clergy of the church of England followed—no, he would not say followed, for he meant nothing disparaging to that venerable body—were not behind us, but came forward willingly and were not deterred by a consideration which might have influenced weaker minds and more grovelling dispositions—he meant the fear of imitating other men, and of acting upon the example set them by the dissenting clergy. They gallantly neglected all such considerations, they boldly followed in the wake, they were stimulated by the ambition of making themselves useful, and they propagated infant schools with as much success as the Dissenters had propagated them previously. There was also another mode in which the clergy of the establishment had greatly benefited the progress of education. In the year 1827 we formed the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. That society, beside other useful results which it had accomplished, had brought down the price of books one-third, to the delight of every class in the community save one, and that one the class professionally engaged in the sale of books. It was said that the society was a monopolist of books, and that it was impossible for individuals to compete with it. Now if it were a monopoly, there was this difference between it and other monopolies. The objection to other monopolies was that they tended to raise the price of the articles which they monopolized—the objection to this monopoly was that it had lowered that price. When that society was originally formed, he had said in private, that if it succeeded, their excellent friends, the clergy of the church, would immediately afterwards act upon the same plan, and so it turned out even as he had predicted, for we had scarcely published our *Penny Magazine* one week, when the *Saturday Magazine* was brought forward as its rival. God forbid that he should say one word of disparagement to the church on that account. No; he was too much delighted with the co-operation of the establishment to breathe the slightest whisper against it, but the fact was that the date and the chronology were for us, and that they proved beyond all dispute that the church acted after us in point of time, though they did exactly the same in point of substance. They nobly came forward in planting schools, in planting infant schools, and in producing cheap literature, in point of time after the Dissenters had begun, continued, and succeeded, in all those three different objects. If then the clergy of the church were not entitled to a monopoly of gratitude of the country, they were at least entitled to a great share of it, for we should not have succeeded to more than half the extent to which we had succeeded, if we had not had the honour and benefit of their assistance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. APRIL 5,

SUPPLY.—MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES.

The SPEAKER having left the chair, the house went into committee of supply.

Mr. S. RICE said, that when in former years it was his duty to introduce the miscellaneous estimates to the notice of the house, he had invariably abstained from any preliminary remarks, because he thought that the effect of such discussions was generally to produce confusion, and that the best opportunity for affording whatever explanations might be required was to be found when each separate vote came before the committee. He was not now going to depart materially from his former practice, but there were one or two facts connected with those, and therefore he should briefly call its attention to them. Under the head of "Miscellaneous Estimates" were contained five classes of expenditure,—the Treasury, Irish miscellaneous services, civil contingencies, Ordnance extraordinary, and Commissariat. He wished to state the result of the reductions effected during the four years that it had been his duty to propose these estimates. In the present, as compared with the past year, the saving in those estimates amounted to 234,000*l.*; as compared with 1832, it was 726,000*l.*; and in reference to 1831, it was 1,322,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the statement would prove satisfactory. (Hear.) Endeavours had been made to limit the contingent or extraordinary votes as far as possible, considering that they might be made matter of estimate. During the last two years there was no vote for army extraordinary. The committee would bear in mind that a saving of 1,322,000*l.* had been effected on a gross estimate of 3,346,000*l.*, a reduction of more than one-third of the whole. (Hear, hear.) The first vote he should propose was a vote that he would take out of the ordinary course, it being one that related to individuals who had a strong claim on the attention of the house—he referred to the vote for the expenses of revising barristers under the Reform Bill. Those gentlemen had rendered the services required by the act, but had not yet been paid their allowances and expenses. The item in question was No. 14, and it exhibited a reduction of 8,000*l.*, as compared with last year's estimate; the expense being then, 30,500*l.*, instead of which it now amounted to 22,500*l.* only.

The vote of 22,500*l.* for allowances and expenses of the barristers employed in revising lists of voters &c., under the act 2 William IV., c. 45, was then agreed to.

Mr. S. RICE said that the next vote he should propose was for the cost of two pictures purchased for the use of the nation. The question of a national gallery was one that had been sought after and urged by the house rather than by the Government. He never recollected a feeling so strongly expressed upon all these as that which prevailed in favour of a national gallery. (Hear.) It came recommended by all parties, and received the support of gentlemen most urgent for economy, and such being the case Government had adopted the idea. During the present year two of the finest of Corregios in Europe came within reach of purchase, and Government thought this an opportunity that ought not to be missed. The house might wish to know what steps had been taken by the Government in order to ascertain the value of those pictures; and he was happy, therefore, to have it in his power to state that we

were purchasing them at a most reasonable rate. One single fact, indeed, which he would mention would, he had no doubt be sufficient to satisfy the house that such was the case. They had distinct evidence to that effect before them on the part of the best judges who had inspected the pictures, and they had also distinct evidence before them that a private individual had several years ago, as mere matter of trade and speculation, offered the sum of 10,000 guineas for the same pictures. The value of those pictures, according to the opinion of the best judges, was 12,000 guineas, and the Government had been able to purchase them for the country for 500 guineas under that sum. He would mention the names of the best qualified judges, who had been selected to value those pictures, as authority for what he now stated, were it not that he was afraid a vote of this kind often produced a debate in that house that was not of a generally useful character. The house having already voted the erection of a national gallery, he trusted that it would give its cordial assent to a vote of this description for the purchase of two such noble pictures for that gallery. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the sum of 11,500*l.* be granted for the purchase of pictures for the National Gallery, for the year 1834.

The next vote was for the sum of 42,721*l.* for the repair of public buildings, furniture, &c.; for various public departments; for certain charges of watching, lighting, &c.; for also for the maintenance and repair of Royal Palaces works in the Royal Gardens, heretofore charged on the civil list.

Mr. WARBURTON regretted that there was no estimate for a new House of Commons in this vote. (Hear.)—Agreed to.

The next vote 10,000*l.* for works and repair at Kingstown harbour, was agreed to without opposition, as were also 3,742*l.* to complete the works at Donaghadee harbour, and 3,922*l.* for the improvement of the Holyhead and Liverpool roads, and Holyhead and Howth harbours.

The next vote was 8,000*l.* to defray the charge of the new buildings in the British Museum.

The next vote was 37,000*l.*, on account of the works and alterations at Windsor Castle.

Mr. JAMES was understood to ask when would this expenditure cease?

Mr. S. RICE replied that this sum completed the estimate, which had been already approved of by the house.

The next vote was for 13,000*l.*, on account of the expense of erecting a national gallery.

Mr. EWART said he would take that opportunity to offer a few observations on that subject. It behoved them, in erecting a national gallery, to fill it with works of ancient art, also with works of modern art, to give every facility to the people to see the specimens of both, and to afford every possible encouragement to the artists of the country. Portraits should be removed from that "bad eminence" which they at present occupied, and from a position which was only due to the higher regions of the art—to historical and landscape paintings. Those and other efforts of the art had been unjustly thrown into the shade by the great monopoly of portraits, principally produced, he would maintain, by the monopoly enjoyed by the Royal Academy, who by exhibiting a certain number of pictures, and by placing portraits executed by themselves in the best light and the most advantageous position, had secured a pre-eminence for them. They should take care to remedy that evil in the national gallery. The number of portraits that were exhibited, and in the best places too, at our annual exhibitions in this country, had, as might be expected, excited the astonishment and the derision of foreigners. He had seen in a late German publication an amusing comparison of the number of portraits that were to be found at the exhibitions in London with the number to be seen in the exhibitions in the different towns in Germany. The fact was, that in our exhibitions paintings, that required mind—that were the offspring of political feeling and elevated fancy, had to give place to the exaggerated portraits of some noble marchioness, or of "Lord Montoffee-house, the Irish peer," "Who killed himself for love, with wine last year."

The two great objects which they should have in view in the erection of a national gallery should be to promote the interests of the arts, and to improve the public taste. Different apartments should be appropriated to historical paintings, to landscape paintings, to portraits, and to sculptures. The sculptures should not be huddled together without taste or arrangement, as they were at present in the Royal Academy, where you might see a bust placed beside an historical group, and the deformed countenance of some modern unknown put in juxtaposition with Mars or Apollo. Every person at present on going to the Royal Academy exhibition had to pay 1*s.* He thought that payment 1*s.* for admission should be abolished. One of the best modes of cultivating a taste for the arts would be to open the exhibition of modern paintings gratuitously to the public.

Mr. S. RICE said that he had now to propose an estimate for the repair of Westminster-hall. It was intended that the hall should be completely repaired, and, amongst other things, that the ancient flooring should be restored. Some years ago the floor of the hall had been raised two feet, with the view of obviating the danger arising from floods, but it was found that the alteration had not the desired effect, whilst, on the other hand, it destroyed the proportions of the building. It was calculated that the repairs would be completed in two years. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving that the sum of 17,000*l.* should be granted for the repair and restoration of Westminster-hall.

Sir S. WHALLEY expressed his hearty concurrence in the proposition. It had long been a disgrace to this country that the finest room in Europe should be kept in a condition no better than that of an old barn. It might, however, be productive of inconvenience to lower the flooring of the hall.

Mr. WYNN suggested, that if the floor of the hall were lowered, Palace-yard should be reduced to the same level, in order to avoid a descent on entering the hall.

Mr. JERVIS hoped that whilst the alterations were in progress, some attempt would be made to render the courts of law more commodious.

The vote was then agreed to, as were the following:—

6,700*l.* to defray the expense of erecting revenue-buildings at Bristol.

44,500*l.* for the salaries of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament, and pensions of retired officers.

25,189*l.* for the expenses of the House of Lords and Commons.

41,000*l.* to make good the deficiency of the fee fund in the department of His Majesty's Treasury.

10,598*l.* to make good a similar deficiency in the Home Department.

13,337*l.* for ditto in the Foreign Department.

11,737*l.* for ditto in the Colonial Department.

18,658*l.* for ditto in the department of the Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

2,000*l.* for the salary of the Lord Privy Seal.

7,500*l.* for contingencies and messengers in the department of His Majesty's Treasury.

5,693*l.* for ditto in the Home Department.

39,000*l.* for ditto in the Foreign Department.

7,100*l.* for ditto in the Colonial Department.

2,232*l.* for ditto in the department of the Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade.

3,700*l.* to defray the expense of messengers attending the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the exchequer, &c.

It was then proposed that the sum of 2,000*l.* should be granted to defray the charge of the salaries and allowances granted to certain professors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Mr. ROEBUCK, on the part of the Dissenters, expressed his objection to this grant, on the ground that the Universities were conducted on an exclusive principle.

Mr. S. RICE said that he would always be ready to contend for the admission of Dissenters to all the privileges of the University. He should, however, be extremely sorry if the present vote should be rejected, because the payment of the professors imparted to the Universities the character of national institutions, and formed the strongest ground for granting the claims of the Dissenters.

On the CHAIRMAN putting the next vote, that "a sum not exceeding 12,300*l.* be granted to His Majesty for the purpose of paying the salaries of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors Court."

Mr. WYNN said it was extremely desirable that both England and Wales should be put on the same footing on this subject.

After a few words from Mr. S. Rice, which were not heard, the vote was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN read the next vote, "that a sum not exceeding 1,568*l.* be granted to His Majesty in order to pay the salaries and contingent expenses of the office for the registration of aliens."

On the question being put,

Mr. ROEBUCK said that it was an office which ought to be done away with altogether. The country was now in a state of profound peace but even if we were at war with half a dozen nations, there would be no danger in allowing foreigners to come among us. In America a man might go from state to state without any trouble or vexation, but on the continent of Europe the trammels of the alien system were most harassing and annoying. He would certainly divide the house against the vote.

Mr. WARBURTON maintained that the idea of registration was idle, as there was nothing to prevent a man's giving a false name. The only object the system could have in view was to detect rogues, and they were precisely the sort of persons to employ these means of escaping detection.

After a word or two from Mr. RUTHVEN, strangers were ordered to withdraw, but Mr. S. Rice was understood, as well as we could hear, amid the confusion that ensued, to suggest that the hon. member had better not press the division, in which suggestion Mr. Roebuck acquiesced, and the vote was agreed to.

On the question being put that "a sum not exceeding 15,563*l.* be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charges of the Penitentiary at Millbank,"

Mr. S. RICE, in reply to an objection raised by an hon. member, said the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary was increasing, and would probably increase. With regard to the salaries of the officers belonging to the establishment, an investigation was going on, and if it were found that they were disproportioned to the services performed, there would be every disposition on the part of the Government to reduce them to a proper scale of remuneration.

After a few words from Mr. Hawes, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Ruthven, the vote was agreed to.

CONSULAR ESTABLISHMENT.

580*l.* was then voted to make good the deficiency in the fees in the office of the registrar of colonial slaves in Great Britain for the half year commencing the first of April, and ending the 30th of September, 1834.

4,336*l.* was voted for defraying the charge for one year, from April, 1834, to the 31st of March, 1835, of the salaries and other expenses of the State Paper-office, the office for the custody of records in the Tower, and the office for the custody of records in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

800*l.* was voted for the year ending 31st March, 1835, to defray the expenses of the commission for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of common law, to the termination of the commission.

16,200*l.* was voted to pay the salaries, &c., of the slave-commissioners, on the part of His Majesty, under treaties with foreign Powers.

95,486*l.* was proposed to be granted for the year ending March 31, 1835, to defray the charge of the salaries of His Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, and the Superintendents of trade at Canton, and also of their contingent expenses.

Mr. HURT moved, as an amendment, that the vote be reduced by 12,800*l.*—that is, to 82,686*l.*

Major BEAULIER seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. RICE opposed it.

Mr. GROTE could not but observe that the a-

amount now paid to British consuls in foreign states was exorbitant, and he found it impossible to reconcile the scale upon which the payments and allowances were made with any principle that he could recognize as grounded upon the weight, the variety, or the importance of the duties to be performed. In the United States, with which our commercial relations were extensive, he found that the consuls stationed at New York received only 800*l.* a-year, and other consuls in other parts of the United States were paid only at the rate of 500*l.* a-year, while at Port-au-Prince the consul received 1,200*l.* a-year, and the vice-consul 500*l.*; at Lima the payment was 2,000*l.* to the consul, and 700*l.* to the vice-consul. Looking at these very objectionable characteristics of the system, he was perfectly ready to support the amendment with a view to reduce the amount of payment to a just proportion with the duties performed.

Mr. ROEBUCK contrasted the rates of payment to consuls in Egypt with those enjoyed by similar officers in the United States, and again the differences between the salaries of the British consuls at Hamburg and Amsterdam, observing that the whole estimate was full of the grossest inconsistencies.

Colonel EVANS said that the consular expenses in the Levant were as much as 10,000*l.* a-year, and they were very considerable in Spain, where certainly our commerce was at least not flourishing.

Mr. S. RICE was sure the committee would agree with him as to the impossibility of bringing the consular payments within any strict rule. The case of the consuls stationed in Egypt had been mentioned on that he should beg to remind hon. members, that the British consul stationed at Alexandria was placed there under very special circumstances, and that the present state of Egypt furnished a sufficient answer to any objection that might be urged to the rate of payment,—a rate which must be governed as well by various other circumstances as by the expenses of living at the several places where consuls might be stationed. He begged further to state, that the reason of the great difference between Hamburg and Amsterdam arose from the fact of our having no diplomatic agent at the former place.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG, begged to remind the right hon. baronet the First Lord of the Admiralty, that in the year 1839 he had stood forward as an advocate for fixing 1,000*l.* a-year as the highest rate of payment to consuls; that was surely introducing a general rule,—the exception, however, which he made was in the case of the South American consuls. The hon. gentleman opposite had accounted for the large salary paid to our consul at Hamburg by saying that we had no diplomatic agent resident there. He could not in the same way account for the remuneration given to the British consul at Constantinople. On many grounds that had been broached in the course of the discussion, he would say that the whole matter ought to be referred to a committee.

Mr. EWART was of opinion that the rate of payment ought to bear a proportion to the amount of British shipping frequenting the port at which any consul might be stationed.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY supported the amendment. Lord PALMERSTON said that since he came into office it had been in his power to effect reductions in the consular department to the extent of 29,000*l.* That was about one-third of the whole amount, and might, he thought, be taken as a fair earnest of the disposition of the Government to make all possible reductions consistent with the efficiency of the public service. He had reduced all the consuls-general, except in those few instances where the public service required that such offices should be continued, and in every single appointment some reduction was made of the salaries of consuls and vice-consuls; indeed, very strong representations were made to him from all the parties whose salaries were thus reduced, setting forth the hardship of the reduction, and he felt it necessary to reply to them by a general circular, in which he declared the necessity of the reductions, and his inability to revise them in any case. It was objected that there seemed no fixed principle or scale in effecting those reductions, and that the salaries were not proportionate to the amount of the tonnage of shipping at the particular places where consuls were appointed. To this he must say, that in the first place the amount of shipping in any given place was no adequate criterion of the duties of the consuls, for the attention to shipping formed only a part of the duties of a consul. He had various others to perform, such as attending to the complaints of British subjects and seeing that justice was done to them in the several states where they resided, and it was well known that in the South American states this formed a heavy part of the consul's duties. The consuls had likewise many returns to make to the Foreign-office, some of a statistical nature, and others relating to commerce and to the produce of grain, which imposed upon them a considerable degree of labour. Then, again, in many places the consuls had political duties to perform, which would account for the large salaries of some of them as compared with others. As to the larger amount of salaries in different places, where nearly the same amount of duty was to be performed; for instance in Marseilles, as compared with Bordeaux, it would be explained by the fact, that in some places the reduction had been made when the office of consul became vacant, when a much larger reduction could be made than from a party who had already held it. Much also would depend on the reduction of salaries, or the amount of fees which some consuls received as compared with others. As to the plan of reducing or rather raising the salaries of consuls-general to 1,000*l.* each, he would observe that it would not be a sound course. It would be establishing a general rule where no general rule could apply. Each case must be considered according to its peculiar circumstances. There were only three consuls-general in Europe whose salaries exceeded 1,000*l.* a-year. There was the consul-general at Hamburg, who had 1,500*l.* a-year, but it should be considered that we had no diplomatic agent at the Hanse Towns, and that the consul-general at

Hamburg was called upon to perform duties as our diplomatic agent for those towns. With respect to the consul-general at Alexandria, he had, as had been already observed by his hon. friend (Mr. S. Rice), most important political functions to exercise, and his salary ought to bear some just proportion to the nature of those functions, but he must add that the salary was less than that of his predecessor, Mr. Salt, and was as low as he (Lord Palmerston) conscientiously believed ought to be given for such duties. An hon. member had objected to the high salaries given to our consuls in the South American states. He had already adverted to the onerous nature of some of their duties, but let him add, that though the nominal amount of those salaries might be high, that amount ought to be considered with reference to the quantity of the necessities of life which it would purchase. Now, it was well known, that where the precious metals abounded, the value of money was greatly diminished in its relation to the necessities of life, as compared with places where those metals were not so abundant. The salaries of the consuls to the South American states, therefore, though larger in nominal amount, were not in effect greater in relation to what they could purchase there than numerically smaller salaries in other places. The noble lord then went through several other items in the consular list, which had been already touched upon by the hon. member for Cambridge, and contended that in every case reductions had been made to as great an extent as circumstances would admit. It would, he added, be idle to make a rule-of-three question of each case, and to contend that each consul should be paid according to the tonnage of shipping at each port. No general rule, he repeated, could be laid down which could be made applicable to every case.

Mr. PEASE was understood to say (for he was imperfectly heard in the gallery) that reductions might often be made with effect where the largest number of vessels entered the port to which the consul was attached, for there the greatest amount of fees was generally collected.

Mr. CLAY thought that the speech of the noble lord (Palmerston) was the best ground for referring this matter to a select committee, for though the noble lord had shown that no general rule could be applied to all cases, he had failed to answer or explain some of the anomalies which had been pointed out. He had not explained why in some places there was a consul-general, but no vice-consul, or why both consul-general and vice-consul were kept up in other places where we had a resident diplomatic agent, as in the cases of Lisbon and other places. To these no sufficient consideration was or could be given in the committee of the whole house, and therefore the whole ought to be referred to a committee above stairs. He would not say that the noble lord might not be able to give a satisfactory explanation of every item in the list to a select committee, but as such details could not be well entered into in that house, he thought it would be a just ground for the house to refuse the vote until some such preliminary inquiry had been gone into.

Mr. HUTT thought that after the turn the debate had taken, he should best consult the object he had in the view if he withdrew the suggestion he had made, with the view of making a motion for referring the whole subject of our consular establishment to a select committee, which he would do on the bringing up of the report, for it was perfectly clear that cases of great anomaly and gross extravagance in the expenditure of the public money existed in many of those appointments, and on this ground he did look for the support of the house and of the Government in the motion which he intended to make. He would not then follow the noble lord into the details to which he had gone, but he feared that neither in that house nor in a select committee would the noble lord be able to convince him of the propriety of giving 2,000*l.* a-year to one consul at Lima, and only 600*l.* a-year to another at Marseilles. Neither could he concur in the large salary of 1,500*l.* a-year, and as much more in fees, to our consul at Hamburg, when he found that the Austrian and American consuls at that town had each a salary not exceeding 500*l.*, and he had never heard of any complaint being made by the merchants of either of those countries that every attention had not been paid to their business. The British consular system was a vicious one. It was a part of that Toryism and sinecurism which he had hoped to see abolished in a reformed Parliament.

Lord PALMERSTON did not understand what he hon. member meant by "Toryism," as applied to our consular system; but he could easily comprehend what was meant by "sinecurism," and certainly he must say that no term could be less applicable to our consuls. They were men always at their posts; or, if absent for a short time, were bound to find proper persons to discharge their duties, and to have a diminution of their salaries during their absence. He would add, that no body of men in the public service less deserved censure for the manner in which their duties were discharged. As to the consul-general at Hamburg, he would beg of the hon. member to suspend his opinion on the subject of the complaints made by his constituents until he had the opportunity of hearing the matter fully explained, when he had no doubt the hon. member himself would be ready to admit that those complaints were wholly without foundation.

Colonel EVANS wished to know where our consul-general in Austria resided.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he resided chiefly at Milan, but he had various duties to perform which often required his presence at other places.

In answer to a question from Mr. CLAY, Lord PALMERSTON said that vice-consuls were necessary in many places where it became the duty of a consul or some person for him to visit vessels on their arrival in foreign ports.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the original motion was agreed to.

The vote was then agreed to, as were also the following—58,848*l.* to defray the Charge of Allowances or Compensations granted as Superan-

nuations or retired Allowances to persons formerly employed in the Public Service.

12,231*l.* for the Relief of Tonlones and Corsican Emigrants, Dutch Naval Officers, and American Loyalists.

1,823*l.* to defray the expenses of the National Vaccine Establishment.

3,000*l.* for the report of the Refuge for the Destitute.

3,837*l.* to defray the Charge of Confining and Maintaining Criminal Lunatics.

4,992*l.* for the usual allowances to the Protestant Dissenting Ministers and French Refuge Clergy and Laity.

On the vote of 37,600*l.* to defray the charge of His Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Service being put.

Colonel EVANS said that he hoped that the further proceedings of the Committee of Supply would be now postponed, in order that the bill for the repeal of the house-tax, which stood for this evening, might be proceeded with.

Mr. S. RICE was understood to object to the postponement desired by the hon. and gallant member, as the hour had not been then exceeded at which it had in former times been usual to proceed with the estimates.

Colonel EVANS repeated his objection, and urged that the public looked with considerable anxiety to the progress of the bill to which he had alluded.

After a few words from Mr. RUTHVEN, the vote was agreed to.

The next vote was that of 131,918*l.* to defray the expense of stationery, printing, and binding, for the various departments of the Government. On the vote being put.

Sir S. WHALLEY objected to the vote, as being most extravagant. He was at a loss to know how so large a sum as 8,000*l.* should be required for the stationery, &c., of the Admiralty department, and 1,100*l.* for Chelsea Hospital. This branch of expenditure, which had much increased of late years, ought to be submitted to the consideration of a committee.

Mr. RICE remarked that increase in the amount of the estimate had taken place since the Government had taken the stationery department into their own hands, but it should not be forgotten that thereby a considerable reduction had been effected by the change which had taken place—namely, by the abolition of the establishments which had been kept up for this service. He would instance the expense in this branch for Scotland alone, which, though formerly 10,000*l.*, was limited in the present estimate to 4,500*l.* With respect to Chelsea, the number of letters from there exceeded that of any other similar department.

Mr. JERVIS begged to call the attention of the Government to some incongruities which he noticed in the estimate now under the consideration of the house. He observed that the estimated expense of stationery for the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland was 100*l.*, while the Court of Common Pleas in England was only estimated at 20*l.* With regard to the Court of King's Bench, the estimated expense was for England 100*l.*, and yet for Ireland 225*l.*, and the stationery for the Irish Court of Exchequer was estimated at 310*l.* and yet the Court of Exchequer for England had only an estimate of 20*l.*

After a few words from Mr. Wallace, the vote was agreed to; as were also the following votes:—10,000*l.* to defray the expenses of the Mint in the coinage of gold; 3,000*l.* to defray the expenses incurred in the prosecution of offences against the laws relating to coin; and 11,000*l.* to defray the expense of law charges.

On the motion that 73,662*l.* be granted to defray the charge of confining, maintaining, and employing convicts at home and in Bermuda; and in providing clothing for the convicts who may probably be transported to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, being proposed.

Mr. PEASE inquired what were the intentions of Government with respect to the system of the hulks?

Mr. S. RICE replied that that system was in progress of reduction.

Mr. G. YOUNG thought that the system ought to be completely done away with.

Lord HOWICK said that it was the intention of Government to put an end to the system, but this could not be effected immediately, because there was a considerable number of convicts on board the hulks whom it would be impossible to send abroad.

The vote was then agreed to.

A vote of 20,000*l.* to defray the expenses for the support of captured negroes and liberated Africans, under the acts for the abolition of the slave-trade, was next proposed and agreed to, after a protest against it from Sir S. Whalley, as being an useless expenditure of the public money.

The sum of 130,000*l.* was then granted to defray the charge of maintaining convicts at New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

The sum of 1,500*l.* was voted to pay the annual compensation awarded to Sir Abraham Bradley King, late King's stationer in Ireland, for losses sustained by him by reason of the revocation of his patent.

The sum of 5,000*l.* was voted to defray the expense of paying the fees due and payable to the officers of the Parliament on all bills for continuing or amending any acts for making or maintaining, keeping in repair, or improving turnpike roads, which shall pass the two houses of Parliament and receive the Royal assent.

On a vote of 20,000*l.* being proposed to enable His Majesty to issue money for the erection of school-houses, in aid of private subscriptions for that purpose, for the education of the poorer classes in England.

Major BEAUCLERK said that he entirely agreed in the principle of the vote, and he heartily gave it his support.

Mr. HAWES also spoke in approbation of the vote, and said that the house and the country ought to be grateful to the Government for the manner in which the money had been distributed. (Hear, hear.) The grant of this sum of 20,000*l.* had had the effect of inducing private individuals

to subscribe, and no less an amount than 60,000*l.* had been raised in that way. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. RICE then stated that at this advanced hour he would not trouble the house further than by moving the civil contingency vote of 130,000*l.*, which was agreed to without observation.

TIMES—APRIL 1.

The whole of the late proceeding in Turkey is admirably described in the concluding article of the last number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. The article is entitled *Turkey, Egypt, Russia; the crisis in the East*. We have no time at present to touch on any other of its extensive topics but that of the policy pursued of late by Russia, and must therefore omit to notice the striking and interesting narrative which it offers of the war between Mehmet Ali and the Sultan. But throughout the whole article, and eminently in his acute development of the intrigues and subtleties of the Russian Cabinet, the author exhibits a knowledge of his subject at once intimate, sound, and well-digested. We agree with him in the depreciation of hasty or ill-considered measures by this country, however justified on every ground of self-defence and of the law of nations; but that without a bold and masculine policy,—one for which, we fear, recourse must be had, more to acknowledged principle than to any precedent discoverable in the history of England during the last few years,—the projects of unjust supremacy disclosed by Russia can be so much as even momentarily checked in their execution, we are not chimerical enough to entertain the slightest hope. We must defer to a future day the concluding observations of the writer, which are extremely valuable, as expositions of the general character and designs of Russia, and limit ourselves now to a short extract, illustrative of the dishonest proceedings which terminated in the convention of July.

"True it is, however, that on the very day after the return of the Russian officer who had seen the passage of Ibrahim's army across the Taurus, the Russian commander requested permission of the Turkish Government for his troops to return to their own country, which being granted, they actually embarked and sailed. Nobody on the spot thought it probable that they would go; nobody, indeed, would believe that they had gone until the last vessel had rounded the Symplegades; then all at once burst forth a general chorus in praise of Russian honour! The sincerity of the Emperor's professions and the loyalty of his conduct were everywhere vaunted. Had Russia, indeed, acting in the spirit of her engagement, withdrawn her troops without obtaining any recompense; had she not taken advantage of the weakness of her ally to further her own selfish ends; then, though she would have acted only with common honour and honesty, yet looking at the general course of her policy, we should have acknowledged with praise that in this instance she had pursued a straightforward course. But this—true to herself—she has not left it in our power to do. The Europeans at Constantinople had not recovered from their surprise at seeing Russia, with openness and readiness, fulfilling her engagements, when a report arose—hardly credited at first, as originating with the dishonest dragomans—that the long interviews between Count Orloff and the Reis Effendi, and subsequently with the Sultan, had not been without result. A treaty was talked of, of what kind does the reader think?—a treaty of mutual protection between Russia and Turkey. The report was confirmed, and as no secret in that land of corruption may not be discovered, a copy of it, though not for some time officially given, was soon obtained by the alarmed ambassadors of other countries, who, innocent themselves, thinking no ill where no ill seemed, had been rejoicing over the termination of their embarrassments, the moment they saw the Russian squadron sailing up the Bosphorus.

"The basis of this treaty (of July 8) is declared to be that of reciprocal defence; its object being the protection of the two contracting parties against all attacks, whether foreign or domestic; and each engages to give to the other such effective aid and assistance as will ensure that object; and that the auxiliary forces, whether by sea or land, which circumstances may compel either party to require by virtue of this treaty, shall not be at the expense of the party who asks for the assistance, except in the supply of provisions. By a separate article, the Porte, acting in the spirit of this treaty, and to promote its object, engages to close, in case of need, the straits of the Dardanelles. The intention of the contracting parties is, that this treaty should last for ever, but for the present its duration is limited to eight years. All preceding treaties are confirmed, especially, amongst others, the treaty of Adrianople, and the parties pledge themselves to everlasting peace and amity.

"Looking at the state of the relations between Turkey and Russia previously to this treaty, we shall find that the latter Power had secured too firm and solid a footing in the other to be easily shaken. By the 9th article of the treaty of Adrianople, Turkey acknowledged a debt of nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling, as an indemnity for the war. It was subsequently agreed that this sum should be paid by regular instalments in ten years, during which time Russia was to hold the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia as security for the payment. We need hardly add that Turkey never will, never can discharge this debt; and she has the less inducement to do so, since Russia has, by other regulations of the same treaty, so far taken the principalities under her protection, and deprived the Turks of all advantages from them, that the nominal suzerainship of the Porte, and the equally nominal tribute, cannot be worth possessing, certainly less so than the large sum which must be paid to recover them. By the same treaty it is agreed that the commerce of Russian subjects is not to be checked in any case, or under any pretence, by any prohibition, restriction, regulation, or measure, whether of administration or legislation. Russian vessels are never, under any pretext, to be visited or spoken to, or, interfered with in any way, by

the Ottoman authorities; and Russian subjects, who, he mentioned, have of late greatly increased in Turkey, are placed throughout that country under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and Consuls of Russia. By this last treaty of Constantinople the Porte not only binds itself to have the same friends and enemies as Russia, but to close the Dardanelles against the vessels of every other country, in case of need, which means, if it have any meaning, at her request. Is it not little else than a delusion, under these circumstances, to call Turkey an independent country?

"The fact is, Russia has at last driven into Turkey the end of that fatal wedge by which she has contrived to dispossess so many other countries of their governments and independence, and to substitute herself in their place. She has afforded her protection and gained the right of interference. Her course has then been uniform; she mixes herself up in every question between the Government and its subjects; she foment the dissensions which she interferes to allay; she corrupts where there is strength, and oppresses where there is weakness, until exhaustion and treachery finish for her the work of subjection."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE RIOT AT OLDHAM.

A most tragical occurrence has taken place at Oldham, occasioned in the first instance by the seizure of the books and papers and the arrest of two members of the Trades' Union at a public-house, known as King William IV., on Monday evening, the 14th inst., about half-past 6 o'clock, by Heywood and Page, two of the police-officers.

After it was generally known that the officers had taken possession of the books and secured the two unionists in the police-office, a most intense sensation was produced through the town and adjacent part. Nothing, however, occurred in the course of the evening which might be said to disturb the public peace, nor were there any serious apprehensions entertained by the inhabitants that anything would occur at all likely to call forth any display of military power. So secure were the authorities in this opinion, that no additional force reached Oldham until 11 o'clock the following day, when two troops of Lancers, and at 12 four companies of Infantry, arrived from Manchester, but all too late to repress the mischief which was done at the factory and dwelling-house of Mr. Thompson. Early in the morning, say by 7 o'clock, a great concourse of operative spinners assembled, chiefly from the other extremity of the town, in the certain expectation that the two men illegally arrested, as they presumed, would be taken from Oldham, but whom they were determined to rescue, to Hollingwood, a place about two miles from Oldham, the residence of the Rev. J. Holme, a magistrate, for examination. This turned out to be the fact, and about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoners set off under the care only of the police-officers. The two unionists were handcuffed. No sooner did they make their appearance, or rather began their march, than the indications of the populace were such as not to be mistaken. The immense crowd had to pass the factory of Mr. Thompson, and as the mill was filled, and indeed has been for some time, with what are known as "knob-stick workmen," viz., individuals who were willing to work for less than the "union list," a great number of the populace stood still, as it were, opposite the mill, but without offering the least violence to person or property. At this most unlucky moment the porter at the lodge, who has, it seems, arms at command, fired a musket (in contempt it is supposed) several times; and probably, from its taking no effect, with blank cartridge. This folly, however, of the porter, brought all the knob-sticks to the windows of the mill, most of whom appeared to have muskets, and they fired them repeatedly, also, as is thought, with blank cartridge; for had they been regularly loaded, immense slaughter must have been the consequence. One shot, however, took effect, and, as is said and believed, from the porter, by which one man, an operative spinner, in the employ of Messrs. Clegg and Co., named James Bently, was killed, who has left a wife and two children. His death was instantaneous. The populace on his falling stood still, as if by instinct, for a few moments, when one of them boldly scaled the wall which serves as a fence to the mill, on which attempt four of the "knob-sticks," as they are called, levelled their muskets at him—all of which missing, the whole took courage, and the exterior of the mill, i.e., the windows and window-frames, was demolished in a few minutes. The people then entered the mill through the windows, and committed great havoc among the machinery. Another party then proceeded, to the dwelling-house, and in quick time destroyed every thing both valuable and otherwise which it contained, with the exception of two 4-post beds. But I am forgetting to state that, whilst this work of destruction was going on, the two men were rescued. One of the constables was severely hurt by his resistance to the people, and the other was without ceremony laid hold of and tossed over a wall, the top of which was five yards from the ground. He was not, however, dangerously hurt by the fall. Just as these things were done, two troops of Lancers arrived from Manchester, and at noon four companies of Infantry. Their services, however, have happily not been actively required, their presence being sufficient to keep the peace. The whole town at half past 6 o'clock was quite in a commotion, all the factories at a stand, but, with the exception of a few shops in the immediate vicinity of the tumult, the shops have not been closed. At this hour there is every appearance of things remaining quiet, but I shall wait till midnight to see if any disturbances take place, and an account of what may occur for the next seven hours, if it be of any consequence, shall be forwarded to you by the Royal Telegraph, which leaves Manchester at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in London at 11 o'clock that evening.—*Times*, April 17.

NEW BANKRUPT COURT.

The public are probably not fully aware of the benefits which have been derived from the establishment of New Court of Bankruptcy, or what a frightful amount of fraud and perjury might have been prevented, and how many tens of thousands of pounds might have been obtained by creditors from dishonest insolvents and unfaithful or negligent assignees, had the present system been brought into operation five-and-twenty or thirty years ago.

Those who are not conversant with the subject can scarcely conceive what have been the number and extent of fraudulently concocted commissions of bankruptcy heretofore worked, as the term was, by a certain class of solicitors. It was by no means uncommon for a swindler who had got credit to as large an amount as his means permitted, to cause a docket to be struck against himself, and in order that friendly assignees might be chosen, and his certificate insured, a number of fellows were always ready to prove debts under the commission, generally as holders of bills of exchange; and the real creditors, who were perfectly satisfied as to the nefarious character of the whole transaction, were unable to counteract the impudent villainy of which they were made the victims.

A case which occurred just before the new court opened, and which has been detailed to us by a well informed correspondent, furnishes a notable illustration of these remarks:—A man was confined in Whitecross-street for certain debts, and considering probably that the ordeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Court would not quite suite his case did not seek his discharge through the medium of that tribunal, but became bankrupt. His petitioning creditor was his own brother, who had been some years back whipped at Newgate for a felony, and being subsequently found guilty of a second crime, was transported for seven years. He is now, or was very lately, again in prison; a second creditor was one William Taylor, notorious as a hired bail, who had lived in every prison in the metropolis, and who was transported last year for fraud; a third was John Thropp, whom the judges' clerks well remember at chamber, and who died at the House of Correction, where he was undergoing a sentence of two years' imprisonment for personating some one as bail; the fourth pseudo-creditor was Edward Smith, generally called Ned Smith infamous for the last 17 or 18 years as either in goal or by swindling or acting as bought bail. This poor wretch finished his career by being clerk to the celebrated Coster, with whom he was convicted and transported for life. There were four others who kissed the book on this occasion much of the same description, whose turn to be transported has not, it is believed, yet arrived, three of them old gaol-birds, and the other a common justifier of bail for any body that would afford a moderate remuneration for false swearing.

Surely every one who feels the least concern for the interests of morality, or commercial integrity and security, will acknowledge that the country is highly indebted to the Lord Chancellor for originating and carrying into effect a system which renders impracticable such knavish conspiracies as those of which the foregoing is an instance.

These are unquestionably the chief advantages of the measure by which Lord Brougham reformed the administration of the bankrupt law; but the measure has this other recommendation—a secondary one, we admit, yet still one which should not be overlooked—namely, that it achieved this great moral good, and conferred these substantial benefits to the commercial world, at a less expense than that required for the mischievous and defective system which it superseded.

It appears by a Parliamentary return "of offices abolished and created in the Court of Chancery" during the year 1831, 1832, and 1833, that the income of the 70 Commissioners of Bankruptcy amounted to 26,600l., that of the Secretary of Bankrupts' office to 5,289l., and that of the messengers to the Commissioners to 9,363l., making in all 41,257l. On the other hand, the return states the expenses of the Judges and Commissioners of the new Court to be 15,000l.; of the Secretary of Bankrupts' office, 2,800l.; of the Messengers, 3,352l.; and the salaries of the Registrars and Deputy Registrars, 8,000l., making in all 29,152l. The difference of expense, therefore, in favour of the new system is the difference between 41,257l. and 29,152l.—that is to say, 12,105l. This sum of 12,105l. is not, of course, wholly saved at present, because it is subject to temporary reduction owing to the compensation granted to the holders of the offices abolished. Still, however, the difference between the expense of the two systems is 12,105l., and that sum will ultimately be wholly saved.—*Times*, April 4.

THE DISTURBANCE IN PARIS.

(From the Monday's afternoon edition of *Galvani's Messenger*.)

The band of rioters who last night attempted to renew the scenes of the Cloître St. Méry, in this capital, have been, as we fully anticipated in our account given in a preceding column, which was written between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, defeated at every point by the bravery and devotion of the troops, and the National Guards, who vied with each other in zeal and energy to put an end to these lawless and desperate outrages. The insurgents had placed themselves at the windows in the several streets in which they had taken their stand, whence they could fire in comparative safety upon the troops and National Guards, and thus assassinate their brave antagonists. They kept up in this manner an occasional firing during the entire night, which was not returned by the troops; but when daylight enabled the latter to act, to take possession of every barricade, and every house which afforded them shelter, was but the work of an hour, and between 7 and 8 o'clock they were masters of every hostile position. It is stated (but in the disorder necessarily prevailing at a moment like the present we cannot vouch for the truth of every statement we receive), that in one of the houses a number of the rioters were discovered who had been most active in their mur-

derous assault of the National Guards and soldiery, and that not one of them was suffered to escape alive. The insurgents were evidently intimidated at the break of day by the display of force which surrounded them on all sides, and by the arrival of the artillery; they immediately abandoned their advanced barricades, and retreated to the houses of the narrow streets and alleys, which were then blockaded by the armed force on all sides, and several prisoners were made. The National Guards of the Banlieue arrived in Paris during the night, and were stationed in the Place du Carrousel, and, with other detachments, are now patrolling the disturbed quarters. At 6 in the morning the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours mounted their horses and rode to the scene of disturbance, taking the quays, the Place de Greve, and the adjacent streets, to the Rue St. Martin. They were received in their progress with the warmest acclamations from the troops, the National Guards, and the people. They returned to the Tuileries at 8 o'clock.

The following additional particulars have reached us relative to the proceedings of last night:—In the 7th arrondissement the whole population, and especially the workmen, beheld with indignation the assassination of a drummer and a grenadier of the 7th legion, who were walking alone. An officer of the staff, on his way with orders for the 15th legion, received a bullet, which pierced his arm and entered his side. His life, however, is not despaired of. The National Guards and the Line received each with cries of "Vive la Garde Nationale!" "Vive la Ligne!" At the Pointe St. Eastache the barricades were carried by a column composed of two battalions of the 4th Legion of the National Guards, one of the 10th, one of the 1st, and a battalion of the 54th of the Line. M. Chapula, Colonel of the 4th Legion, a most gallant officer, was wounded in the arm by a bullet, and was replaced in the command by General Allez. The lamps, as a matter of course, were broken by the insurgents in a part of the Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, as well as in several of the adjacent streets; but their absence was made up for by the inhabitants lighting up their houses. The Minister of the Interior remained almost constantly on horseback during the evening. He was with General Bugeaud at the attack of a barricade; a young auditor of the Council of State, and officer of the National Guards, who was on horseback by his side, received a bullet in the collar-bone.

P. S. (1 o'clock) His Majesty is now reviewing the troops in the Place du General, preparatory to riding through the quarters of Paris which have become the seat of disorder, as he did in June, 1832. He was received by the troops and National Guards as well as the assembled crowd with enthusiastic cheers, and cries of "Vive le Roi!" "Vive Louis Philippe!" The quarters where the disturbances took place are still occupied by the military and Municipal Guard, and the vigilance of the Government is unabated. Cavalry, infantry, and masses of the citizen troops remain under arms ready to act at a moment's notice, should their services be again called for of which however, we are happy to announce no apprehension is entertained. A great number of prisoners were made at the various barricades. As the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were passing the Rue du Ponceau two shots were fired at them, happily without effect.—*Times*, April, 16.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, APRIL 12.

President, M. Etienne.

THE INSURRECTION AT LYONS.

After the reception of some petitions for an electoral reform and other preliminary matters, M. Thiers (Minister of the Interior).—The just anxiety of the Chamber under circumstances alike important and unfortunate, since French blood has been shed, requires that I should communicate the facts connected therewith. We think nothing more constitutional or conformable to the spirit of our Government than to communicate directly all the circumstances connected with the late events at Lyons. The agitators who have so long directed their evil views upon that unhappy city have created there a deplorable insurrection. The authorities and the army have discharged their duty. It is a melancholy duty to call out the latter against Frenchmen, but it is nevertheless a duty when law and public order require to be maintained. The army has discharged its duty. I ask pardon for using the language of heroism on so grievous an occasion; but I repeat it, the army has acted with bravery; it has defended its country in protecting the laws. The advantage remained on its side on Wednesday: then the army was in possession of all the disputed positions; it was master of all the points behind which the disturbers of public tranquillity wished to trench themselves; their positions had all been carried. On this unhappy day law remained triumphant. Next day the combat was renewed, but changed its character. The movement was no longer aggressive—no more barricades in advance; the city of Lyons happily no longer remained in its power; it stationed itself in some dark narrow streets, whence it annoyed, as it could do without much danger to itself, our brave soldiers. The General then adopted another plan, not seeking to occupy the troops in amaze where it was difficult for them to act. They maintained themselves in the positions which had been taken the evening before, and confined the insurrection within limits where it must terminate or perish. The combat cannot terminate but on the side of Government; unhappily it continues, but cannot be of long duration. Under all circumstances all necessary precautions are taken. The Government has left nothing unprovided for the maintenance of the law in Lyons as well as elsewhere in France, should it be menaced. We have a firm confidence that the noble Government which you have for four years laboured to establish will triumph over all the odious attacks to which it may be subjected. Gentlemen, the enemies of public order attack not the Government alone, but the principle of social order itself. All generous minds, no matter what shades of difference may exist, ought to unite against their odious projects. Our confidence in the good spirit of the people is whole and entire; all proper precautions are taken: we have no doubt of the result; but if we have occasion to come to the Chamber, and to rely on its aid, we count with complete confidence on the support which it has always given to the Government. (From all parts cries of "Yes, yes," accompanied by marks of universal approbation.)

Several deputies were named to proceed with the discussion on the electoral law petitions, but they declined amid cries of "Adjourn."

After some business of no importance had been disposed of,

M. Dugas Montbel (deputy of Lyons) mounted the tribune amid profound silence. I fear that the explanations given by the Minister of the Interior have not been well understood, and have only had the effect of raising considerable doubts for the safety of our unhappy city. As I understood him the affair terminated on Wednesday evening. A few stragglers remained in the narrow streets, where they could not attack the troops without compromising their own safety. General Aimard, not wishing to engage with them, is satisfied with keeping up a position in which he is not in any way exposed. I think the Minister meant to convey by the word "inexpugnable" that it was impossible to attack him; nevertheless, I should like to have some further explanation on this point.

M. Thiers asked pardon of the Chamber if in his first explanation he had not spoken with sufficient clearness; he thought, however, the words he had used left no doubt. What he meant to say (derived from the despatches he had received) was, that on the first day General Aimard had succeeded in his object of overcoming the barricades formed by the insurgents, and caused them to evacuate all the positions they had attempted to occupy. He had carried the Place des Terreaux, the Place de la Prefecture, and all the passages of the river. Next day his object was to carry the position they had attempted to form during the night, which he accomplished, and drove them into a few narrow streets, where they took refuge. The General did not wish to expose the soldiers to be killed, or to employ cannon, to make greater devastation. In this situation he had enclosed the insurgents, who were before the assailants, within a narrow space out of which it was impossible for them to come. It was this line which he had described as inexpugnable. He should be sorry if this expression had given rise to any apprehensions, which it was neither his intention nor to their advantage to spread. Their (the minister's) duty was to keep nothing back from the Chamber, but let it know the whole truth. Well, thus the truth was—the combat was not yet over, but the insurrection was enclosed within limits where it must terminate. That was what he had said and what he wished to say (marks of assent); but as he had found on his arrival here that a report was spread that the combat was over, he felt bound in conscience to make known the true state of the case, which was, in brief, that unhappily it still continued, but that the insurrection was no longer aggressive. He repeated once more, the General, from prudence and humanity combined, was satisfied with enclosing the insurgents, and there he hoped the struggle would terminate in impotence, already or speedily to be brought upon it. Order must triumph in this country—it could not but triumph; all wished, all desired it, and when such was the unanimous desire, it was not for a few disturbers, a few machinators of wicked projects, to prevail in the country against so many rational men, coalesced to bring about its triumph. (Applause.)

M. Viennet.—The news the Minister communicates is of Thursday evening, since which no telegraphic communication has been received. No one can say but that the struggle is going on at this moment. (Confusion.)

Several voices.—He is right.

M. Thiers.—The news which I have communicated to the Chamber comes up to Wednesday, the 9th, and Thursday, the 10th. The intelligence given yesterday came partly by telegraph, partly by the estafette which left on Wednesday. That communicated now to the Chamber is up to the date of 6 in the evening of Thursday; it has come by estafette, and certainly I can affirm that no later intelligence has reached Paris than that I have communicated.

The chamber then proceeded to the remaining business of the day.—*Times*, April 16.

MADRID, MARCH 23.

Since the departure of the Court for Aranjuez, we have had a report almost every other morning of some gunpowder treason by which the Queen, the Infanta, her sister, and the whole of the Royal family were to be exterminated at a blow. There has, it is true, been some waste of ammunition in the gardens of Aranjuez, but the only sufferers were certain partridges and woodcocks, not a few of which have fallen under the deadly aim of Donna Luisa Carlotta, a younger sister of the Queen Regent. It appears, however, that Her Majesty thought fit the day before yesterday to extend her rambles beyond the range of the Royal grounds, in a direction which brought her within the sphere of the operations of that daring chief El Locho, who is known to have been prowling for several weeks in the province of New Castile, on the borders of La Mancha. On the first intimation of the approaching danger, the Queen got into her carriage, and made good her retreat to Aranjuez, not without such a feeling of alarm as will make the Royal party more circumspect in their movements during the remainder of their stay.

The massacre of Heredia has not been noticed in any of the military reports which are published in the *Gazette*. The only official allusion to it is in the pensions which have been granted to the widows and orphans of several of the sufferers, and in the banishment of the person and the confiscation of the property of the priest Arroyabe, who sanctioned the massacre by his presence. If such a deed had been committed in any other country, we might have expected to see the whole population in arms to avenge it, but here in Spain the intelligence has been everywhere received with all that outward coolness and apparent apathy which so strongly mark the national character. When the day of reckoning comes, as come it must, the previous efforts at self-restraint will only serve to increase the intensity and violence of the explosion.

The undeniable progress which the insurrection has for some time been making in various parts of the country seems to have inspired the monks and the clergy with a degree of audacity in their exhortations from the pulpit which had not previously been witnessed in Madrid. During the whole of Passion week the churches have been crowded with very little intermission, by night as well as by day, and certain it is that if the police had dared to do their duty, those attempts which have been made on public patience and credulity would not have been suffered to pass with impunity. The case was different when the French were last in this country. It was then, too, the practice for monks and friars to declaim against the invaders from the pulpit, although it might have been expected that the object of that crusade against liberal institutions might in some degree have reconciled the clergy to the evils by which it was accompanied. At Seville and Cadiz, in 1823, there were frequent

stances of preachers being interrupted in the midst of their discourse by a civil message from one of the audience, delivered *ad hoc* from the pulpit-stair by an aide-de-camp or an orderly, to say that if the inflammatory tone of the harangue was pursued any further, the orator must expect to be sent to the guard-house. It is not very desirable that the clergy should be placed under the control of this sort of military censorship, but if they forget themselves so far as to persist in preaching politics instead of charity and religion, they ought surely to be reminded that it is the duty of the civil magistrate to interfere.

THE YORK STATUE AND PILLAR.

The statue of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York was, as we anticipated in our last, placed on its intended elevation on the top of the pillar in Carlton Gardens on Tuesday. This was a task of no small difficulty, as the statue weighed upwards of seven tons, and had to be raised to the height of 183 feet from the ground; and infinite credit is due to Mr. Nowell, the mason, for the masterly and scientific manner in which the work was accomplished. The subscription for this monument intended to commemorate the public services of the deceased as Commander-in-Chief, amounted to 25,000*l.*, and we have no doubt it would have been much greater, had not several influential noblemen and gentlemen refused to contribute to such a purpose, while the debts of his Royal Highness remained unpaid; considering, as they did, that so long as the disgrace of dying insolvent attached to his memory, his monument could only be viewed with a feeling of reproach by those who were but too well aware that numerous distressed tradesmen, widows, and orphans, were suffering under the effects of his thoughtless extravagance. The contributions of those who were not so sensitive, and who, perhaps, were not less open to censure, were, however, sufficient for the intended purpose, and the beautiful design of Mr. Benjamin Wyatt having been adopted by the Committee, the contract for erecting the pillar was taken by Mr. Nowell, and executed by that gentleman in the most creditable manner at a charge of 15,760*l.*

The column is of the Tuscan order, and is composed of granite of different colours, all brought from quarries in Aberdeenshire. Its surface throughout is, according to technical language, "fine axed" (not polished or rubbed), and, as regards hardness, colour, and external appearance, we do not perceive any inferiority between this granite and the red and grey Egyptian granite of ancient times.

The pedestal underneath the column consists of ten courses of grey granite, from the quarries of Aberdeen, above the level of the ground, and is 16 feet 8 inches high, to the bottom of the base of the column, having one course of rough granite (from the island of Hurn) between the first of these ten courses and the course of Yorkshire stone slabs on the top of the concrete. The plinth of the pedestal measures 22 feet 6 inches on either side; and its die is 18 feet and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The base of the column, consisting of two members only—viz. the Plinth and the Torus—are formed also of granite from Aberdeenshire, but of a bluer tone of colour than that of the pedestal; and are, together, 5 feet 4 inches in height. The shaft of the column, which is of red granite, contains twenty-six courses, and has six apertures on one side, and seven on the other, for the admission of light to the staircase within. The bottom diameter of the shaft is 11 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and that of its top, immediately under the capital, is 10 feet 13 inches; whilst its whole height is 84 feet 10 inches, from the top of the basement to the bottom of the capital. The capital consists of two courses of the same coloured granite as the base, and is four feet two inches in height. Upon the outer lines of the abacus of the capital is fixed a plain but very substantial iron railing; and in its centre is constructed the acroter, which at once forms a roof or covering to the internal staircase, and a pedestal for the statue to stand upon. The superstructure is of the same red granite as the shaft, and contains seven courses in height between the top of the abacus and the foot of the statue. The gross altitude of the whole structure, from the surface of the ground to the top of the acroter, is 123 feet six inches, and the statue itself being 13 feet six inches, the whole distance from the ground to the top of the figure is 137 feet.

The spiral staircase within the pedestal and shaft of the column consists of 168 steps, of two feet four inches wide, and very well lighted in every part between the pedestal and the outlet upon the abacus of the capital. The architect made use of this staircase for the purpose of firmly binding together all parts of this fabric, by means of the bond-stones.

It is a singular fact that the Committee made no provision for raising the statue, which is of bronze, to its intended position, and on applying to Mr. Nowell on the subject, that gentleman undertook to perform the task for 400*l.*—that is to say, 200*l.* for the scaffolding, and 200*l.* for the mechanical apparatus and labour by which the ponderous weight was to be lifted. This scaffolding was composed of a succession of common scaffold poles, so placed and bound on scientific principles as to bear the immense pressure to which it was necessarily exposed. It was considered a *chef d'œuvre* in its way, and reflects great honour on the ingenuity of Mr. Nowell who superintended the work from first to last with a degree of anxiety fully commensurate to the arduousness of the undertaking. The figure, which appears in the robes of the Order of the Garter, is 13 feet 6 inches in height, and is allowed to be an excellent likeness of the Duke. Seven hours were occupied in raising it, a man being seated on one arm to guide its progress, as it slowly ascended at the side of the column next the park. It is secured on the acroter by strong iron bars inserted and soldered in the stone, and the face is turned towards the Horse Guards. On the completion of the work the public will be admitted by the spiral staircase to the

gallery on the top, from which an extensive view of the southern side of the Metropolis is commanded. Great crowds were collected to view the progress of the work, and it was painful to hear the exclamations of many, "that it would have been more honourable to the memory of the dead had his debts been paid;" and indeed we have no doubt, had this been the case, the whole ceremony would have been viewed with far different feelings. There is still, we hear, a well-founded hope that this stigma will ere long be removed, and the further continuance of the disgrace which it reflects on the Royal Family prevented. It is a well-known fact, that there are several tradesmen, widows, and orphans, pining in want, whose sole dependence is on the expected liquidation of their claims on his Royal Highness's estate, and whose appeals to the highest quarter have hitherto been without avail. In humble life there have been many brilliant instances of surviving relatives making willing sacrifices for the sake of those who may have gone before them, and we believe such a promise was held out by his late Majesty, in the dying moments of his illustrious Brother; but whatever were his intentions, he did not live to accomplish them. Independent of such a sacrifice, we have reason to believe that ample means for the payment of every just claim on the estate of the Duke of York exist, if his affairs were permitted to be honestly administered. The subject, however, will be shortly brought before Parliament, when we fear all that painful agitation which it was for every reason desirable to avoid will be renewed, and we trust justice at last rendered to the creditors.—*Bell's Life in London*, April 13.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE contains an admirable likeness of Theodore Hook, an several very heavy articles. It has an interesting tale called "The Dead Alive," and a Bacchanalian song. "Father Prout's Apology for Lent," tells very well now Lent is over. We give the description of the father:—

"Father Prout was one of the race of priests now nearly extinct in Ireland, who were educated abroad before the French revolution, and had imbibed, from associating with the polished and high born clergy of the old Gallician Church, a loftier range of thought, and a superior delicacy of sentiment. His real value was very faintly appreciated by his rude flock; he was not understood by his cotemporaries; and of his genealogy nothing was ever known with certainty. He was thought by some to be deep in alchemy, like Friar Bacon, but the gossamers never even suspected him of distilling 'Pothecum.' He was known to have brought from France a spirit of most chivalrous gallantry; still like Fenelon retired from the Court of Louis XIV., he shunned the attractions of the sex for the sake of his pastoral charge. Of his gallantry one anecdote will be sufficient. The fashionable Mrs. P., with two female companions, travelling through the county of Cork, stopped for Divine Service at the Chapel of Watergrass-hill, and entered its rude gate while Prout was addressing his congregation. His quick eye soon detected the fair visitors standing behind the modest crowd, by whom they were totally unnoticed, so intent were all upon the discourse; when, interrupting the thread of his homily to procure suitable accommodation for the strangers, 'Boys,' cried the poor old man, 'why don't ye give three chairs for the ladies?' 'Three chairs for the ladies!' re-echoed at once the parish-clerk. It was a clerical but a very natural error, and was suitably responded to by the frieze coated multitude, whose triple shout shook the very cobwebs on the roof of the chapel, after which slight incident service was quietly resumed."

COBBETT'S MAGAZINE.—This magazine, for the present month, contains a very interesting and admirable miscellany. The second number of Newgate, is peculiarly striking. The case of Hunton, who was executed a few years ago for forgery, is thus given:—

"Hunton was a very small man, and remarkable for his activity, or rather bustling manner; it was not a small undertaking to attempt to fix him for a moment in one place. He always reminded me of a frigate, perpetually running to and fro in his cage. If he went to a warehouse for the express purpose of purchasing goods, and was not instantly waited on, so great was his impatience, that he immediately left the house and flew off to another, although he was generally a loser by so doing.—*entre nous*."

"Hunton, when committed, was not without a hope; he had, when, in the world, said to himself, 'if I commit a forgery upon some established and known person, when that person disavows the writing, I am detected and in the hands of the law; but if I use the name and address of no person in existence, how can it be a forgery? Or if they should attempt to wrest the law and so to construe it, how are they to prove a nullity? When, therefore, he learnt from his legal advisers that his case was one of *bona fide* forgery, he would not admit the unpalatable truth to enter his mind. He however showed considerable firmness of mind throughout; he did not affect to brave death, neither was he so terrified at its approach, like Fautleroy, as to be totally unmanned; his demeanor was altogether in keeping with the melancholy nature of his circumstances, although he had gone through enough to shake the nerves of the hardiest man. He had for years moved in a large and respectable circle of society—he was the father of a large family, who could all feel the full force, and the consequences of his disgrace. He had gone through the agonizing ordeal of communicating to his wife and family the perilous situation which he stood, and the necessity there was for immediate flight. Subsequently he had shipped himself for America, on board a vessel which had actually sailed through the Needles, with a full intention of not again touching land, and then, being the first time for many days he got a few hours rest in the full assurance of safety; he had, too,

written a letter to his wife, and appeared her anxiety by stating that he was safe from his pursuers. And after all this Hunton was driven back by stress of weather, and apprehended, as soon as he came within sight of land; and to add to the poignancy of his feelings, he soon learnt that he owed his capture to the letter sent to his wife, containing an account of his escape."

"On the morning of his execution, when brought into the press-room to be pinioned, he said to a fellow sufferer who had previously been bound, 'Friend, how doth thee feel thyself? hast thou had any sleep in the night? I have had none;' and as the man bound his wrists, he cried out, 'Oh do not tie me so tight,' but checking himself, continued 'but thou knowest best what be proper.' All the details of this case have been too recently before the public to admit of a republication—for this reason, as well as from a desire to avoid opening old wounds and giving pain to individuals, this case would have been passed over were it not that it is one especially illustrative of the times in which it occurred, or rather of the times which preceded its consummation, and when the commission of forgery was an every day event. Indeed, at that period, had the whole body of merchants and bankers imitated the conduct of the governor and the company of the Bank of England, who hung up their victims by scores to force a piece of flimsy paper to pass current for twenty shillings; that is, had they prosecuted in every case of forgery under their notice, in the days to which I allude, gibbets must have been thrown across the principal streets, where the culprits might have been hung up in rows by the hundred."

CURIOUS CASE OF LIBEL.

At the Shrewsbury Assizes on Wednesday, an action was brought by a person named Lowe, against another person named Jervis, for a libel injurious to his character as a tradesman.

It appeared that the plaintiff was a mercer and draper, carrying on business in the town of Whitchurch, and the defendant, a young man of twenty years of age, the son of a farmer in the neighbourhood, was shopman to another draper in the same town. The plaintiff has several children, and his eldest daughter, a fair pretty young girl, received from the defendant a love-letter in the beginning of last October. She was unacquainted with him, and had never formed any sort of intimacy with him. Accordingly, having read it, she enclosed it in another sheet of paper, and returned it by the post. She remembered that it was stated that the defendant had something of importance to communicate to her. Shortly afterwards the following letter was sent to her by the defendant:—

"Dearest Mary Anne—I again take the liberty of writing to you. When I came to the letter which I supposed to have come from you, and found those lines returned which I sent you, I assure you that it was not at all congenial to my feelings. May I be allowed to ask why you reject them? Was it because you never saw me, or was it because you do not think me your equal? If so, I think myself quite as respectable as you are; and as to my friends, I think them by far more respectable than yours. I would not for my life wish to hurt your feelings, but I will tell you there has not been one day gone over my head since I have been in Whitchurch but what I have heard some one running your father down, and I have myself heard several travellers say that there is not a commercial room within 50 miles of this place, but that he is called anything but an honest man as a tradesman. However, dearest Mary Anne, these things belonging to your parents you cannot help; their imperfections would all of them be overlooked by me, if you would but write and say that you had some little regard for me. How hard it was to me when I opened the letter, and found not even one word of reconciliation, and what I had sent previously returned! I thought I should almost have sunk into the ground, I was so much affected—all my affections I have placed upon you, and I cannot take them away. I do not think it any disgrace to me to stand behind a draper's counter. Ponder these words in your heart and meditate upon them. Any time when I want a few thousands it is ready for me. I now beg of you to write back, and if you reject these words, state why you do so. I ask you in the name of Him who knows the secret of your and my heart, to give me your heart. If you will, I am sure that if you will ask of Him for his goodness, he will give it to us, and crown us with his blessings; and after we have done and suffered his will here on earth, may he take us into his heavenly mansion, where we shall never marry nor be given in marriage."

Having received the letter, she did not open it at first, but showed it to her father, who desired her to return it. Recollecting what was written in the former, she did open it, read it, and showed it to her father, who gave it to his attorney, and the defendant not making any apology, the present action was brought.

Mr. C. Phillips addressed the Jury for the defendant in a forcible, animated, and amusing speech, and contended that the plaintiff could not have been injured in his trade, as was alleged, by this letter, which had been sent to his daughter; and that indeed, it was not intended to work any injury to him.

Mr. Justice Patteson left it to the Jury to say whether the letter was indeed a mere love-letter, or an attempt to attack the plaintiff's character through the medium of his daughter.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damage 10*l.*

ATROCIOUS CASE.—A most diabolical outrage was committed on Tuesday last, near Saltash. It appears from such facts as we have been able to collect, that the object is a poor widow woman, upwards of 40 years of age, residing in the parish of Botolphclaydon, and having two children. The villain who has been guilty of the shameful and brutal offence, is a young man named Rae, formerly of East Stone-house, about 18 years of age, of some what respectable connexions. On Tuesday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, the unfortunate

woman, Grace Bremer, who lives in a small and lone tenement, was about to retire to bed, when she heard some person knocking loudly at her door. On asking who was there, some one from without replied, "A boy." She then asked where he was going? He replied, "To Car-green, but that he had missed his way." She responded that she could not open the door, and it was time that everyone should be at their own home. To this he said she had better open it, or he would break it in. In fear for her own safety and that of her children, she admitted the stranger, who said he was cold, hungry, and weary; that he had come from Devonport and Saltash, and begged for something to eat; that though he had no money then to pay for it, he would call and pay the cost on the next day. The woman told him she was a lone and poor widow, and the only thing she could give him was some tea, which, after kindling the fire, she cheerfully provided. As soon as he had partaken of this, he said he must sleep there the night. This he was told was impossible, but the public-house was little more than a quarter of a mile on the road, and there he might have accommodation. He replied, it was impossible for him to go so far that night, and he would sleep in a chair (pointing to a chair which stood in the kitchen); if she would not give him a bed. She then brought her own bed from up stairs and put it on the floor, and left her unwelcome visitor to retire to rest. Half suspecting the character of her guest, she merely lay down by the side of her children, without taking off her clothes. In about a quarter of an hour the man came into her room naked, and approaching to her bed side, took up one of the children and threw it to the bottom of the bed, saying to the mother, with a most hideous oath, "Lie still, or I'll cut your throat; I have a brace of pistols here, and I'll blow your brains out if you say a word." The woman however, sprung off the bed, and attempted to reach the window, when the villain struck her a severe blow & knocked her across the bedstead, from which she had taken the tick for his accommodation, threw himself upon her, and attempted to violate her person. He three times stuffed what she considered a handkerchief into her mouth, while she exclaimed "For God's sake, have mercy upon me for my poor children." To this he replied with oaths more shocking than before, that unless she submitted to his vile intentions he would cut her throat with a razor; when, determined not to submit, she struggled violently, and eventually contrived to escape his grasp & ran towards the stairs, when the villain caught her by the hair of the head; and they both went down stairs. At this time she was bleeding profusely, and when in the kitchen she seized the fire-shovel, and beat her most unmercifully. She fell on her knees, beseeching her life, but all entreaty for some time appeared useless, until the villain relenting, said that he belonged to a gang, that if he didn't kill her he should be killed himself; but if she would make oath that nobody should know of the affair, he would save her life. To this she consented, and he administered an oath the words of which she did not recollect, but it ended with calling the Holy Ghost to witness. He further said that he had passed the house with two or three others, a few nights before and but for him they would have come in and murdered her. The heartless fellow then coolly struck a light and sent the woman into the courtyard for some water to wash the blood off their persons; with which she complied, and after lifting the handle of the pump twice, in order to deceive the villain, whom she had left in the house, she made off towards the public house to which she had directed Rae the previous night. Here she contrived, though faint with exertion and loss of blood to make hers. If heard, and she was taken in, while two young men went to the house, to seek for the children. On their arrival they found the villain had decamped, when they hid themselves in the shrubbery of Moditnam, near which he must pass if he went on the road towards the woman who had escaped his murderous hands, and as they expected, he shortly after came over the gate, and was seized by his pursuers.—*Devonport Telegraph*.

MANSSION-HOUSE.

A LITTLE CRIPPLE AND THE MAN WHAT LOOKS ARTER HER.

Mrs. Morgan, the wife of an artificial hatcher of chickens, and egg baker, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, charged with having beaten a very diminutive cripple who called herself Miss Smith. The complainant, whose height cannot exceed 32 or 33 inches, toddled into the police-room upon a pair of crutches, of which she appeared to have as great a command as if they were her own natural limbs. When she came forward to give evidence the Lord Mayor begged she would stand up, and Mr. Brown, the Marshal, having moved a chair into the witness's box, took her up in his hand, and placed her upon it.

The complaint stated that she occasionally worked for Mrs. Morgan, who lodged in the same house, No. 7, Bishopsgate-buildings. Upon going into Mrs. Morgan's room one day, however, offence was taken by that lady, who flew at her like a winking, struck her a violent blow over the eye, stretched her, and then took her and planted her upon one of the upper shelves, where she remained bawling for assistance until the neighbours entered, and took her down from her perilous situation.

The Lord Mayor—This is a most extraordinary affair. Have you any witnesses?

Miss Smith—Yes, my lord. There's Tom Hitchens. He seed how it were.

Mr. Hitchens, who had a particularly dirty face, then stepped forward and said—"I never seed female women so cruelly flummoxed in all my day as this here little body were, please you my lord, and there an't a civiler cretur on earth nor she; blest if they didn't knock her about like a dead cat."

The Lord Mayor—Did any one strike her besides the defendant?

Mr. Hitchens—Lord bless you, all on em were upon her.

The Lord Mayor—How could that be, when she was upon the shelf when you went in?

Mr. Hitchens—But, if you seed the situation she was in, please you, my lord, you'd swear they was all a serving her out. Vy, she was all of a smoke, just as if they'd been a hatching of her in their oven (laughter).

The defendant—Don't believe a word Tom Hitchens says, please you, my lord. He's her fancy man. Ax him where he lives?

Mr. Hitchens—Go along with you. I only looks arter her, and see she an't murdered by such varmint as you (laughter)!

The Lord Mayor—Pray, Mr. Hitchens, if I may be so bold as to ask, where do you live?

Mr. Hitchens—Vy, my lord, I lives in Bishops-gatebuildings.

The Lord Mayor—In the same house with Miss Smith?

Mr. Hitchens—Vy, yes, please your lordship, I does live in the same house.

The Lord Mayor—In the same room?

Mr. Hitchens—In the same room! Vy, it is in the same room (great laughter).

The Lord Mayor—How many beds are there in the room?

Mr. Hitchens—Vy, you see, my Lord, I'm blest if there's room for more than one (great laughter).

Defendant—There, can your Lordship believe a word such a fellow would say?

The Lord Mayor—But their acquaintance together does not justify you in treating the poor little woman so harshly. What have you to say in your defence?

Defendant—Why, my Lord, she is as fierce as a tiger. She did no more when she comed in but she catches my thumb in her mouth, and almost bites in it two.

Complainant—O Tom Hitchens, do you hear that? Did I bite her, Tom?

Tom Hitchens—Bite her! Blowed if you could bite anything whatsoever. Vy, please your Lordship, she an't got never a tooth in the world. (And Tom took her by the head, pulled open her mouth, and exhibited her mouth.) Look here. There's a mouth to bite with. Blest if I an't obliged to soften her wittles for her, or she'd starve (laughter).

The Lord Mayor—And do you work at no trade, Mr. Hitchens?

Defendant—No, my Lord, never since this here little woman got hold on him; and he is a good breeches maker as ever drew a needle.

Mr. Hitchens—Bleat you. I'm able and willing too.

The Lord Mayor—It is the more disgraceful in you to live upon the labour of this poor little object.

The husband of the defendant (a very big-headed and punch-bellied little man) said, in a very hoarse voice, "It's well I warn't there please you, my Lord, for this here tailor was the most obstropolousist wagabond, as it were, as ever crossed shins. He called my wife sich a name as I'm blest if I wouldn't have crumbled him under my foot or smashed him out of windy."

The Lord Mayor—As you all live in the same house it is much better for you to make up this difference.

Mrs. Morgan—With all my heart, my Lord; I bears the young woman no animosity, and I've got a bit of a job for her at home.

Miss Smith—Much obliged to you, Mrs. Morgan. You always paid me like a lady.

Mr. Hitchens—She's the best pay in the whole buildings, and Mr. Morgan is the most respectable man as ever I seed.

Mr. Morgan—I don't say, please your Lordship, as Mr. Hitchens, or this here lady as goes upon crutches was to blame. You see, my Lord, when people gets angry as it were, I'm blest if they don't think every body bad but themselves, as it were.

The parties withdrew.

PARIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SATIRIST.

As your eye, has already penetrated to the vices and follies of some of our leading personages here, you would confer a favour on the English residents, by exposing a system of petty intrigue and partiality, which has for some time been a source of much heart-burning, bitterness, and envy, viz. the reception at the British ambassadors. At the Austrian and other embassies, it is the custom to give a general invitation in the evening once a fortnight, to which are asked in turn, without exception or partiality, all the respectable individuals belonging to the countries represented by such ambassadors. This, however, is a very different line of conduct from that pursued at the British embassy, and the following is one of the numerous proofs that can be offered. An English gentleman, of literary merit, residing in the Place Vendôme, who has been honourably received at his own court, and also at that of the Tuileries, and who has, in every respect, a much better claim to the usual polite courtesies of his ambassador than the great majority of those who weekly receive the invitation of the lady of the present individual, on an application having been made in his behalf, that he should be included, it was at one refused, on the ground that he had not brought a letter from one of Lady Granville's particular friends, or highly respectable female relations (Lady Besborough, to wit). Now, if the woman at present at the head of the British embassy were residing in Paris only as Lady Granville, the gratification of her foolish whims and caprices with regard to invitations, would be of too little consequence to render it worthy of notice; but in the situation of Ambassador, her indulgence of such folly becomes a slight to individuals of her own country in the eyes of foreigners, causing a large portion of the respectable English residents here to appear disreputable. The above circumstance seemed so extraordinary that I could hardly credit it, until my doubts were satisfied by the best authority; if such a woman ever reads she might easily apply the

following lines from the pen of our greatest modern poet:—

"How thy lordly pageants shrink
From thee! if in another station born,
Scarce fit to be the slave of him thou mad'st to mourn:
Thou! form'd to eat, and be despised, and die,
Even as the beasts which perish, save that thou
Hast a more splendid trough, and wider sty."
Sappho has expressed the same sentiment in her exquisite ode, "Unknown, unheeded, shalt thou die," &c.

While so large a sum as 12,000l. a-year, besides heavy extra-expenses, is allowed by the English nation to the representative of his Britannic Majesty, independent of salaries to secretaries, attachés, &c. &c., surely the respectable English residents have a right to expect the same courtesies and attention which the ambassadors of other countries, with half the above salary, consider it their duty to pay to their own country-people. Few abuses call more loudly for retrenchment than the far too large salaries paid to such agents of the British government. At present it is to be hoped that this just complaint will not be allowed to pass over without some communication from the government at home, in order that the above state of things may be amended, or that the parties be recalled, and some more fit persons sent in their place.

An event has taken place that has occasioned a sensation, a Frenchman calling himself (as they almost all do) "Count," has availed himself of the ruling English passion (the adoration of Lank), to swindle a silly Englishwoman out of 64,000 francs, under the promise of making her Madame la Comtesse. She is in tears, and he is in gaol. Any of your fair readers who may wish for what the Irish call "a handle to their names," may be accommodated with husbands of all grades, from the humble chevalier to the mendicant marquis, by applying, or sending a certificate of their property, to the Bureau, No. 65, Rue Faubourg Poissonnerie. *Au revoir.—Satirist, Feb. 19.*

LIST OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS THAT INTEND TO GO A-COURT-ING AT THE NEXT DRAWING-ROOM.

As the next drawing-room is expected to be one of the most splendid that has been held, since the accession of our blessed monarch and his lovely and loving consort, the number of presentations are spoken of as likely to exceed, for talent, virtue, beauty, and rank, the most brilliant exhibitions of this or any preceding era.

To furnish a complete catalogue of all who purpose attending on this occasion, would demand more space than we have either time or inclination to engross, and shall therefore confine ourselves to the specification of the first raters launching, with His Grace the Duke of Wellington, on translating his memoirs into Greek verse, for the benefit of the Oxonians.—N. B. Dissenter's sons will not be admitted to the privilege of perusing this production.

Mrs. HARRIET ARBUTHNOT, on contributing some loose hints towards perfecting the work aforesaid.

Her Grace the DUCHESS, Lady MORGAN, JOHN REEVE, and Viscountess Egnismore, on recovering severally and collectively from dangerous attacks of the cream-fever, by Harry Bret, Esq. of Drury-lane.

Miss HARRIET MARTINEAU, on entering the preventive service.

The Member for PONTEFRAC, to present his last few hits—a musical accompaniment to the old song, "There was a jolly miller once;" and a plan for the improvement of ring-fences and box-coats.

Lord ALTHORP, on coming into possession of an original idea.

CHARLES MAX-IMILIAN PEARSON, Esq., to present his antiquarian treatise on the term "go," as applied in a spirit-u-al sense, tracing it up to the time of Macbeth, whose lady is plainly proved to have been acquainted with it, by her well-known address to her guests—

"Stand not upon the order of your go-ing."

Lord ELDON, on cutting a new quarter-loaf.

The SIAMESE TWINS, to present a petition in favour of a Repeal of the Union.

LORD WILLIAM LENNOX, on getting rid of the cast in his eye by a liberal consumption of the Universal Vegetable Pills.

Sir CHARLES WETHERELL, on putting on a clean shirt, and making the acquaintance of soap and water.

The Count D'ORSAY, to beg that when he has ceased to "fret his hour upon the stage," her Majesty will be graciously pleased to have his hide flayed off and converted into a pair of buck-skin breeches, by way of souvenir.

Lords WYNFORD and LONDONDERRY, on the probability of their speeches becoming articles in great demand, by the recent advance in the value of lead.

Mr. HILL, of Hull, on introducing his charge against the repeal supporters, in the appendix to Beckman's Catalogue of Inventions.

Mr. DORSETSHIRE BANKS, on the publication of a work, entitled the Language of Flowers, with a complimentary dedication to him.

Mr. ROBERT OWEN, to present a petition, praying that he may be permitted to have the sole right of presentation to the Lock, Magdalen, and Foundling Hospitals, for the "special use and benefit" of followers of Saint Simon.

Miss MABERLY, on being smuggled into the Army Estimates for an allowance of 1,300l. per annum, in consideration of her services performed under the immediate inspection of the Duke of Wellington.—*Satirist, April 6.*

MISCELLANEA.

NUMBER OF CHURCHMEN AND DISSENTERS COMPARED.—In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a population of 52,765, the six Churches and Chapels of the Establishment contain accommodation for 7,050; the actual hearers are 4,800. The 23 Dissenting Chapels have accommodation for 14,363;

and have 9,510 hearers. In Morpeth, with a population of 4,737, the Parish Church has accommodation for 700, and 400 hearers, and 60 Sunday scholars; the five Dissenting Chapels have accommodation for 1,990, and 1,310 hearers, and 404 Sunday scholars. In Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, with a population of 28,650, the four Churches and Chapels of the Establishment have accommodation for 5,000, hearers 2,300, actual communicants 326, and 900 Sunday scholars. The 15 Dissenting Chapels have accommodation for 10,460, actual hearers 8,365, communicants 2,700, and 2,142 Sunday scholars. In Monkwearmouth, with a population of 9,428, the Church and Chapel have accommodation for 1,250; hearers 800, and 60 communicants. The four Dissenting Chapels have accommodation for 2,800; actual hearers, 1,850; communicants, 580; and Sunday scholars 620. The whole (the communicants and Sunday scholars of Newcastle not stated) gives, for the Church of England, accommodation for 14,000; hearers, 8,300; communicants, 386; Sunday scholars, 960. For the Dissenters accommodation for 29,633; hearers, 21,035; communicants, 3,280; Sunday scholars, 3,166.—At Basford, in Nottinghamshire, the population in 1831 was 6,325, but may now be fully 7,000. The attendance at the Church is 120 adults; at the twelve Dissenting chapels, 1,131 adults. At Earl Shilton, Churchmen, 300; Dissenters, 600.—*Abridged from the Chronicle.*

POPULATION.—A square mile contains 3,097,600 square yards, and at the rate of four persons, large and small to a square yard, 12,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded, without inconvenience, into a square mile, and could be walked round in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, of which the Grecians represent one end as seeing the sun rise, and the other as seeing him at the same instant set, could have been ranged in close order on a field of a hundred acres, and could all have heard the voice of one speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth, about nine hundred millions, would not fill a circle of ten miles in diameter; they might, therefore, be ridden round in an hour by Mr. Osbaldeston, and might hear a bell placed in the centre.

DISCHARGE OF JACK KETCH FROM HIS CIVIC OFFICE.—In the Goal Committee at Guildhall, last week it was proposed that in accordance with the economical principle upon which it is expected city affairs will be in future conducted, Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate should be directed to inquire into the sinecure offices of his establishment, with the view to the abolition of such offices.

The Governor upon looking over his catalogue, found that the two executioners had no duties to perform during the last years, except upon three occasions, and that they received for their labours no less than 140l. within that period between them. He therefore informed the committee that he should be able to dispense with the services of Joseph Osman, the junior Jack Ketch, especially as capital punishments were now so seldom carried into effect, and were abolished in most cases of forgery. The Governor subsequently gave notice to Osman, that he might look out for some other situation, as the senior executioner could without difficulty perform the duties himself, intimating, however that if any unexpected accession of business should take place, immediate notice should be given to the junior to lend a hand. Osman expostulated with the Governor upon the cruelty of depriving him and his wife and two children of bread, begged to know whether he had not done his duty like a man, and represented the disagreeable consequences which must arise from a strike on the morning of an execution—a case in which the sheriff himself would be obliged to officiate as the hangman. Mr. Cope admitted the force of appeal but advised Jack to write a petition forthwith to the Court of Aldermen. Osman took the advice and sent the following petition to the Court of Aldermen through the hands of one of the aldermen:—

"To the Worshipful the Court of Aldermen of the City of London.

The humble petition of Joseph Osman, "Showeth—That your petitioner has been informed by Mr. Cope, the new Governor of Newgate, that the said Joseph Osman is forthwith to be dismissed from his situation as executioner to the city of London, on the plea of his services being no longer required, by which dismissal himself with his wife and two children, will be thrown into a state of complete destitution and wretched misery.

"Your petitioner therefore begs to state for the consideration of this most hon. and respectable Court, that upon his appointment to the situation (which he has now held four years), Mr. Wontner, the Governor of Newgate, then received a good character with your petitioner, and that his character he has maintained most excellent throughout, having always been sober, honest, clean, and faithfully attentive to the punctual discharge of the duties of his office,—that he was never arranged at the bar of justice in the whole course of his life, that he had the honour to be appointed to the office he fills by the worshipful Court itself,—and that, so far from his services being no longer required, that it is impossible for one individual to do the thing at the time of the execution, and that the casual attendance of an assistant from time to time, particularly when a great deal of business is on hand, would be attended with as much expense to the city of London as the continuance of your petitioner in the aforesaid office.

"Furthermore, your petitioner humbly implores you as gentleman to take into your most humane consideration that in the event of his discharge he will lose all means of support, inasmuch as vulgar prejudice will prevent his being employed on account of the unpleasant nature of his present duties; that if he does get employed it must be in some very low capacity, where people would be always reminding him of his former work and holding him up to ridicule although he never offended against propriety in performing his duties, which as in duty bound, he will be always most anxious and willing to perform towards your hon. Court, and he will ever pray,

"JOSEPH OSMAN."

The petition was referred to the members of the goal committee, who, it is believed, will continue Osman in his office, in consequence of the great addition about to be made by the new bill to the general business at the Old Bailey, and on account of the reports of the various sheriffs who have su-

perintended the executions at that place as to the very great qualifications of the petitioner to "lend a hand." The present sheriffs are particularly interested, for when Alderman Ansley was sheriff, the executioners, who were at that time paid by peace-work, refused to tie up a convict until their salaries were secured to them. Half-past 8 o'clock actually arrived, and the sheriff was obliged to agree to the terms, in order to be saved the unpleasant alternative of hanging the malefactor himself.

CHANGING NAMES.—It seems to be very much the fashion just now to change the names of things,—changing names we admit to be a fashion by no means disagreeable to the ladies—but the changes to which we allude are of things rather than persons. The Yacht Club has twice altered its denomination during the last twelve months. It was called the Royal Yacht Club; this, as its character began to alter, was found not to sound sufficiently nautical, and therefore it was metamorphosed into the Royal Yacht Squadron, and new flags and new regulations marked the happy change. This, however, in time proved not sufficient to mark the peculiar feelings of the leading members; and accordingly, "Royal," as applied generally to the King or the Crown, or the royal family, was not quite satisfactory. Accordingly, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent having honoured Cowes with her presence, and that of her illustrious daughter, during the summer, the gentlemen of the Royal Yacht Squadron, having received a medal each from the King of the French, and, perhaps, fearing that the word royal might leave a doubt upon the public mind as to whom they were indebted for patronage, were gratified, we believe through the influence of Lord Durham, by being specially permitted to call themselves the Royal Victoria Squadron—an announcement which will, for the future, prevent any mistake as to the identity of the patronage which they have sought and secured.

The Royal Victoria Squadron is in a high state of effectiveness; we forget the exact proportion of ships, brigs, schooners, cutters, yawls, cock-boats, and skiffs, of which it is composed; but the aggregate force of the vessels en masse amounts to nearly ten thousand tons—a most extraordinary proof of the present spirit of our islanders, and the zeal and energy with which they carry on a pursuit, which to nine out of ten of them is particularly disagreeable. The next season promises to be particularly gay.

Another change of name has taken place in the Corporation of Poor Knights at Windsor. The King has been pleased to sink the derogatory epithet touching their financial circumstances, and they are now the Naval and Military Knights of Windsor; this change shows both good taste and kind feeling on the part of our Sovereign. In a similar manner, the band of Gentlemen Pensioners, who take rank of the Yeomen Guard, and claim singular privileges within the palace, have ceased to be so called, and are now the "Honourable Band of Gentlemen at Arms."

At Newgate, too, the ancient Jack Ketch is now the "Yeoman of the Halter," and in the newspapers, the public singers, with black whiskers and white waistcoats, who howl out "Non nobis, Domine," and afterwards do comic songs, are called eminent "vocalists;" a wig-maker to the lawyers in Lincoln's Inn Fields, is called "a forensic per-ruquier;" a corn-cutter is a "chiroprapist;" an ear-doctor, an "aurist;" a workman, an "operative;" a butcher in South Audley Street is a "purveyor of meat;" and the skingly-skangly skipping people at the theatre, with their long legs and short petticoats, are suddenly transformed from the ancient grade of figure-dancers into the more classical character of "Coryphees!" Where this love of change will end who shall say?

MORE MARRIAGES.—In our last Number we announced the marriage of Lord Glengall and Miss Mellish as about to happen;—while our sheets were at press the happy event took place. The noble bridegroom and his accomplished countess, after passing three-fourths of the honeymoon at Richmond, have flitted to France; we trust only a skirmishing visit to the *marchandes de modes*. There may be a good deal to do after Easter in the House of Lords; and we trust that the ladies will let their lords come home and do it.—The Earl of Kerry, Lords Lansdowne's eldest son, is married to Lord Duncannon's second daughter; and several ladies and Gentlemen at Brighton have committed matrimony, whose names have not struck loudly enough upon our tympanum to be registered. On the other hand, a noble Duke, "no chicken now," has taken under his most especial care a lady whose name appeared a few months since in a case, the result of which was her complete justification from all suspicion. With this exception, everything has gone on in the world in the most quiet and harmonious manner—in short, nobody has been found out.

PRECEDENCE. The Lord Chancellor said, that he had looked over the records of the House of Lords, and they always ran thus—"His Majesty's Attorney-General, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and the Solicitor-General," therefore the Lord Advocate was placed between the Attorney and Solicitor-General, but how far that was law is to be decided. He was sure that the Attorney-General would not dispute his precedence as an Officer of State. His Lordship then alluded to a case at the Old Bailey in 1796, when the Hon. T. Erskine (afterwards Lord Erskine) claimed precedence over one of the Judges, but that was because he was the son of an Earl; and once after dining, one of the Judges rose to go out of the room first, when, to show his lead, he said to him, "I first, if you please," and the Judge gave way. He believed that in Scotland the Lord Advocate had precedence of the Lord Justice Clerk.

The Lord Advocate replied that he had precedence. The subject here dropped.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

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